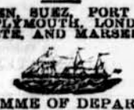
The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,084 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	30th Aug.
*L. MASSILIA	4908	1000	E. D. Shallard	6th Sept.
MASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Whaler	13th "
				FRIDAY.
*L. VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
NEZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th "
*L. BALLARAT	4752	900	P. S. Toulin	7th Oct.
MAUSTRALIA	3934	600	W. J. Nantes	14th "
*L. SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st "
CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th "
*L. ROME	5013	1000	W. Barratt	4th Nov.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
HYDASPES	2984	500	E. Crew	2nd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	16th "
ANCONA	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th "
MALWA	2959	2000	G. W. Atkinson	11th Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th "
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay,	Genoa,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	4,000	27th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200 600	7th Sept.
IMPERATOR(new)	C. Bechtinger	4,600 650	7th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600 650	7th Nov.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200 600	7th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600 650	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

A FRAGRANT BREATH.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth, heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 27th instant, inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, August 13, 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY 26th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 29th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 25, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	ons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	2880	On or about 3rd September, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
July 11, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

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SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.
Small-size Tins	Rs. 0 10
Double-size Tins	" 1 0

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S
NEW FLUID
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

MENTHOL PLASTER.

The most wonderful PLASTER made for relieving Pain and giving Instant Relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Headache and Nerve disorders.

Per Plaster, in Air-tight Tin, 12 As.

KEMP & CO., Ld. BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
SEIDLITZ POWDER.

For Making the Celebrated Mineral Water of the Seidlitz Springs in an Effervescent form.

WE can RECOMMEND this as superior in its cooling and purifying effects to any other Preparation sold under the same name, and as approaching nearer to the renowned Natural Water for which the above Spring is so celebrated.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THIS important branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India, and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, &c., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS.

	For Plates.	6½ by 4½	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12.
Treacher's Square Long Focus Camera, Latest Pattern.		Rs. 175.	Rs. 225.	Rs. 260.	Rs. 320.	—
" Square Bellows Body Camera	...	—	—	Rs. 154.	Rs. 210.	Rs. 260.
" Portable Landscape Cameras	...	Rs. 115.	Rs. 140.	Rs. 200.	—	—
" Improved Universal "	...	—	Rs. 150.	Rs. 170.	—	—

Complete Dry Plate Kit for out-door use.

Complete dry plate kit, 4½ by 3½.....Rs. 160 | Complete dry plate kit, 8½ by 6½.....Rs. 265
Do. do. 6½ by 4½..... " 200 | Do. do. 10 by 8 ..... " 375

AMATEUR'S COMPLETE PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

The A. B. C. set—comprising Camera with double dark slide Lens, Stand, Dry Plates, Lamps, Trays, Chemicals, &c. Packed in cardboard box.
For Plates 4½ by 3½.....Rs. 50. Printing set for same Rs. 25.
The Oxford set—complete with Camera, two double dark slides Lens, Dry Plates, Lamps, Trays, Chemicals, &c.
For Plates 6½ by 4½.....Rs. 110 Printing set for same Rs. 34.

DRY PLATES.

The Company, having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates :—

Size...	4½ by 3½	6½ by 4½	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10
Thomas's Pall Mall Extra Rapid.....Price per doz. Rs.	1-4	2-8	4-12	7-4	12-8
Marion's Britannia Extra Rapid.....Price per doz. Rs.	1-5	2-12	5-0	9-0	13-0
Wratten and Wainwright's Instantaneous.....Price per doz. Rs.	1-10	3-12	7-0	10-8	17-0

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OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
Can supply any Requisite and will be glad to give any Information wanted.

SEASON 1887-1888.

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OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs

Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for Monsoon Wear

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We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

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SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
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FOOTBALL & POLO KIT.

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JERSEYS—LONG SLEEVES.

Best Lamb's Wool, 2 Inch Stripes—		
Black and Royal Blue	5 8	each.
Black and Amber...		
Black and Scarlet.		
Navy Blue...		
White Sweater Jerseys made from the Finest Wool, very Soft and Elastic, all sizes ...	6 8	"
Extra Fine Cashmere Jerseys, made of the Finest Wool, very Soft, Non-irritating—		
Amber and Black...	11 8	"
Navy and Scarlet...		
Scarlet, Orange and Black		
Navy Blue Ribbed Cotton Hose	3 12	pair
Navy Blue Ribbed, all Wool Hose	3 12	"
White Cashmere Mufflers	3 8	each
Honeycomb	2 12	"
Black and Amber Silk Squares...	7 8	"
Silk Squares, Club Colours	7 8	"
Elastic Web Belts, all Colours	2 8	"
Black and Amber Ties	1 12	"
White Saxony Flannel Shirt, Well Shrunk ...	8 8	"
White or Cream Silk and Wool Shirt, Well Shrunk	8 8	"
Cream Spun Silk Shirt	12 8	"
White Cricketing Suits, very best Twill Flannel, Thoroughly Shrunk	30 0	"
White Serge Cricketing Suits, Thoroughly Shrunk	30 0	"

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SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

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SUPPLIERS OF HIGH CLASS TEAS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from COL. HAWES' Plantation) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable Selection of the Best and Cheapest KANGRA VALLEY TEA, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our TEAS have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of Aroma.

REDUCED PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Rs. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Combination, Rs. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Rs. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Rs. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Rs. 1; Congou, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

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GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
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MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, per doz. quarts.

PORTS 4 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
From Rs. 18 to 28, per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2, extra per case.

SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27, per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SMOKERS who are in search of a really GOOD TOBACCO at a MODERATE COST will be glad to have their ATTENTION drawn to the following CHOICE BRANDS :—

	1lb. tin.	½lb. tin.	¼lb. tin.
* GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE, Manufactured Daily ... Rs.	3 4	1 12	...
GOLDEN SHAG, Mild and Delicate, with Full Flavor... "	...	1 12	...
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE, Fresh and Fragrant... "	...	...	0 14
LATAKIA, Genuine Syrian ..... "	...	1 12	...

* "Appropriately called the 'Prince of Smoking Mixtures,'—it is the best I have ever smoked in or out of India."

WARRANTED FRESH AND PURE.

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5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—
(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
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Price for No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 nett per 1,000.
Do. " " 2 ..... " 27 " "
Do. " " 3 ..... " 25 " "

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

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GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
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NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND at Rs. 100 per Share for the year will be payable to the Registered Shareholders of the above Company on or after the 1st proximo.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INTEREST of HENRY ROGERS, Junior of and in the business of Henry Rogers and Company, of Forbes Street, Fort and Byculla, Manufacturers, CEASED as and from the 1st day of August, instant, from which date the Business has been and will be carried on by Mr. THOMAS ROGERS alone.

HENRY ROGERS & Co.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, from 1st November next, for about a Year certain, the Commodious UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Lord Bishop of Bombay. For rent and other particulars apply to

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2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

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Mr. Isaacs, a Tale of Modern India ; by Crawford.
Mrs. Lorimer, a Sketch in Black and White.
My Friend Jim ; by W. E. Norris.
Nocera, a Tale of Ancient Rome ; by Trahan.
Northern Lily, Five Years of an Uneventful Life.
Oldbury ; by Annie Keary.
Princess of Thule ; by William Black.
Roman Singer ; by Crawford.
Sabina Zembra ; by William Black.
Seekers after God ; by T. W. Farrar.
Sir Percival, a Story of Past and Present.
Souvenirs of some Continents ; by Forbes, L.L.D.
Station Life in New Zealand ; by Lady Barker.
Strange Adventures of a Phaeton ; by W. Black.
Tale of a Lonely Parish ; by Crawford.
Tales of Old Japan ; by Mitford.
Tales of Three Cities ; by Henry James.
Tom Brown's School-days ; by an Old Boy.
Year's House-keeping in South Africa ; by Lady Barker.
Woodlanders ; by T. Hardy.
Zoroaster ; by Crawford.

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26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Mr. N. M. WADIA, Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 10th September, proximo, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :-

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1887.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. G. Cotton and Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patell, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., to SATURDAY, the 10th September, proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1887.

'BASEL MISSION" INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, CANNANORE AND MANGALORE.

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Bombay, March 30, 1887.

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TO
COM. FAKEER SINGH (TUCKER)
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SUNDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION
MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST,
in the
ALFRED THEATRE.

Honorable Miss Sugden, Staff Capt. Blanche Cox, all the Indian Majors and a number of other Officers will be present.

To commence at 8 p.m.

Admission both Nights by Tickets.
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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Duborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 26th August next, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

25th July, 1887.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, Offered to a Lady, in an English Family, on very Moderate terms. Apply to

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BYCULLA CLUB—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held, at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 27th August 1887, at 6 o'clock p.m.

H. P. YELD, Surgeon-Major,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 25th July 1887.

SANITARY ENGINEER.

WANTED, by the Trichinopoly Municipal Council, an EXPERIENCED ENGINEER, to prepare a Scheme for the Water-supply and Drainage of the Town. Apply stating terms (per mensem), former employment, and giving references, to the COLLECTOR, Trichinopoly. None but experienced Engineers need apply.

W. A. WILLOCK,
Acting Collector.

Trichinopoly, Collector's Office, 19th August, 1887.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rupees Fifteen per Share, for the Half-year ending 30th June last, is sanctioned, PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY, the 26th instant, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 19th August 1887, on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi Districts will obtain DIVIDEND WARRANTS at Hubli, on and after the 22nd September 1887, on production of the Share Certificates to the Manager there.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 19th August 1887.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866" Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of GEORGE ST. PATRICK LAWRENCE GIBSON, late an Officer in the Bombay Forest Department, European, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 13th day of July, 1887, and Probate of whose Will, having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, was granted on the 4th day of August, 1887, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to WILLIAM HENRY PROPERT, a member of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, the sole executor named in the said Will, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said William Henry Propert, on his behalf, at their Office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their Names and Addresses, and the Particulars of their Claims, upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 30th day of September, 1887; as after that date the said William Henry Propert, as such Executor, will proceed to administer the said Assets, having regard only to the Claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said William Henry Propert, as such Executor forthwith.—Dated this 18th day of August, 1887.

HORE, CONROY AND BROWN,
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GOLD MEDAL TEA.

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now rejected by the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, or Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera or Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, Hon. Pharmaceutical Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. t is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
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JAMES EPPS & CO.,
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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance o returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"ALFRED DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' or genuine famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; I. BARRIS & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; FRASER, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case especially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

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Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

DIAMOND DYES.

They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet. 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, B

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Exhibition, Bombay Amateur Photographic Society, Framji Cowasji Institute, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Peshwa (s), from Coast and Calcutta ; Bagdad (s), Mosambique ; Ardenclutha (ship), Mauritius ; and Calder (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Canara (s), for Coast Ports and Calcutta ; Clan Ogilvie (s), Genoa and Valencia ; Adirondack (s), Bussorah ; and Hutton Hall (s), Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Stura, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day.

POLO.—The game to-day will be : Black and Yellow —Messrs. Gray (captain), Murray, Sladen, Summer *vs.* White—Messrs. Craigie (captain), Fenton, Dixon, and Wallace. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

HIGH COURT PROCEDURE.—The following rules have been approved of by the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges :—1st.—Summary suits, in which leave to defend has not been obtained, shall be heard in Chambers. 2nd.—Only one counsel shall be allowed on taxation in long causes set down as undefended, under Rule 66. 3rd.—Undefended short causes shall on taxation be treated as motions.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Parel, touching the death of Beema Edoojee, aged 30 years. Deceased, while in company with others of his caste-fellows performing the immersion ceremony of a Ganputi idol in a well in that locality, accidentally fell into it and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Hindoo, name unknown. Deceased was found lying dead that morning by the side of Carnac Road on the footpath. He was apparently a mendicant, aged about 35 years, who had been ill for some time and was in a very emaciated condition. There were no marks of violence on the body. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by exhaustion from long illness.

A BREACH OF MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS.—Kooba Dookha, a butcher, was yesterday charged at the instance of Enoch Solomon, market inspector, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with bringing buffalo meat from Coorla into the city of Bombay, not slaughtered at the authorized Bandora slaughter houses, without a pass or permission from the Municipal Commissioner. The accused was arrested by the market inspecter on arriving with the meat at the Byculla Railway station. He admitted the truth of the complaint, and was fined Rs. 5.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Rowjee Raghoo, aged 30 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the new Fort Police Court building in course of construction at Cruickshank Road. On Wednesday afternoon, while at work at the building, he accidentally fell from a height of about 18 feet, fracturing his skull. He was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the hospital, where he died from its effects yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MAHOMEDAN SOCIAL LIFE.—Adam Abba was charged yesterday before Mr. Ryan at the instance of Isac Sulliman with adultary with the complainant's wife Hajrabai. Mr. Roughton prosecuted on behalf of Isac Sulliman ; and Mr. Sorabji Bezonji defended the accused. The matter had occupied several hearings. Yesterday the Magistrate, on the conclusion of the evidence adduced on behalf of the complainant, framed a charge of unlawful detention of a married woman, to which the accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate thereupon fined the accused Rs. 500 ; in default of payment of fine, three months' simple imprisonment, the Magistrate stating that he would consider what proportion of the fine, if recovered, should be awarded as compensation to the complainant.

THEFT OF COTTON.—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Abdool Raymon, a cart-driver, and Hyder Cadur, a labourer, were yesterday charged at the instance of a police ramoosee No. 22, named Shivram Luximon, in the service of Morarjee Moolji, a cotton merchant, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framji with stealing a quantity of cotton, valued at Re. 1, from a labour cart that was laden with bales of unpressed cotton, the property of Morarji Moolji, on Wednesday last. The accused were arrested while in the act of removing the cotton from one of the several carts that were laden with bales of cotton by the police ramoosee who was in charge of the carts while being conveyed to his master's godown, who handed them over to the town policeman. They pleaded guilty to the charge. No. 1, on admitting a previous conviction, was sentenced to one month's rigorous impriconment, and the other to ten days' similar imprisonment.

THE DIOCESE OF DAMAUN.—His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun has issued a decree selecting the Church of Bom Jesus at Damaun for the Cathedral of his diocese. The Cathedral of Bom Jesus stands on the site of an old mosque, which was made over by the Viceroy D. Constantino de Braganca, the conqueror of Damaun, to Father Goncalo da Silveira, for the Society of Jesus, that priest having said the first mass in Damaun in this mosque on the 2nd of February 1559. Goncalo da Silveira converted the mosque into a residence of his Society, leaving there Father Alberto de Aranjo as its first Superior. It subsequently became a college of the Society, under the invocation of the Eleven Thousand Virgins. In 1581, Claudius Aquaviva, General of the Jesuits, is said to have sent to this college the head of one of the companions of St. Ursula. The foundation stone of the present Church of Bom Jesus, the new Cathedral, was laid on the 17th March 1567, so that the Cathedral is three hundred and twenty years old.—*Anglo Lusitano.*

THE VOLUNTEER CLUB SOCIAL DANCES.—The Volunteer Club is comparatively a youthful association which is gradually asserting itself and working its way to the popularity of the members of the various corps. On Wednesday evening, the first of the social dances, which its executive committee have most wisely decided to revive, came off, and was an unequivocal success, the overflowing attendance speaking volumes to the appreciation of the re-establishment of these social affairs. It his been decided, should the support which has attended the initial attempt continue, the dances will be permanent monthly fixtures during the rains and the cold weather. Dancing commenced early and was kept up with a spirit which quite bewildered wall-flowers and others too grave to "trip the fantastic toe." It was a capital floor on which the dancers spun away in giddy valse and intricate "square," the fleeting hours, and not till Thursday morning was far advanced did the pleasure-seekers give over. The general desire of all who attended the dance was that another, if practicable, should be held soon, and in the Town Hall, to prevent an inconvenient crowd.

DAMAGES FOR CUTTING DOWN TREES.—Yesterday, at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, the case of Ardasir Framjee Moos *vs.* Mahomedbhoy Allana and another was called on for judgment. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,000, the balance of purchase money due by a defendant ; another sum of Rs. 2,000, as liquidated damages by reason of the defendants having wrongfully cut down forty trees, part of the Powai estate, of which plaintiff is the receiver ; Rs. 400, the value of the forty trees ; and for a declaration that the plaintiff was entitled to a lien upon portions of the jungle trees sold to the defendants that were still upon the estate, and upon certain moneys payable by the Collector of Tanna to the defendants, &c. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,450 with a lien on the cut trees and moneys in the Collector's hands in respect of Rs. 2,000, with interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. and costs of the suit to be paid by the first two defendants. The plaintiff was at liberty to sell the cut trees by auction and apply the proceeds in part payment of the decree, and also similarly apply the moneys in the Collector's hands, when received.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.—The Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis writes to the *Anglo-Indian Advocate* : —The local Government in formulating its educational policy, while justly recognising the duty of the State to make grants-in-aid to the high schools, is beginning to insist every year with greater emphasis on self-help on the part of the Anglo-Indian community. It is no exaggeration to say that unless this community is prepared to help itself largely in the matter of education, bare existence may be found difficult by the rising generation, while the hope of obtaining prizes in the lottery of life will vanish altogether. Perhaps I may be permitted to observe, certainly not in any spirit of carping criticism, that the expression "particular school of thought to which the governing body belongs" is a trifle misleading. As you rightly point out, the admission of pupils to these schools does not in any way depend on the particular religious tenets which their parents may happen to hold. As a matter of fact the parents of our children belong to a variety of denominations, and no child is obliged to attend classes for religious instruction. What I wish especially to explain is that the constitution of the schools precludes us from describing the governing body as being composed of men of a particular school of thought in the ordinarily received meaning of that unpleasant phrase. No questions of religion are discussed at our meetings, but only those which deal with secular education. Of course, the clergy take a deep interest in the religious training of the children whose parents wish them to attend the Scripture classes. Each chaplain takes four such classes every week. No pressure however is brought to bear upon the parents, and the syllabus of religious instruction, arranged in part by the Diocesan Board of Education, is not so much as considered by the governing body. In these circumstances I am of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community, for whose benefit the schools have been brought into existence, may fairly be expected to make every effort to set the schools on a sound and solvent working basis. I should like to let it be known that so far "the appeal" has been responded to in an exceedingly liberal spirit. It is most gratifying to me to be able to state that the Parsi community are coming forward with subscriptions, and are thus showing that they appreciate the advantages offered to them by European schools which, under the terms of the Education Code, admit a limited number of their children.

THE OVERLOADING OF BULLOCK CARTS.

THE following judgment was recently given by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the Acting President Magistrate, in a case in which two bullock drivers were charged with overloading their bullocks :—Kushia Suddoo and Oma Jamkoo are charged with abusing and ill-treating their bullocks by driving them in overladen carts containing long and heavy logs of timber. One pair of bullocks was driven with each cart.

The cart drivers stated that they were not responsible for the loading of the carts, and they were told by the contractor that another team of bullocks would be provided at a certain place on the road. Sawat, contractor, who is present in Court, stated that the carts were loaded by his men ; and that he is not responsible for any cruelty that may have occurred by not employing sufficient bullocks to draw the carts.

It is no offence to overload a cart if there be sufficient bullock power to draw it. For this reason the Police Notification on the subject of overloading, dated 15th October 1881, seem to me to be open to objections and plainly *ultra vires*. The notification probably means that a maximum weight of 64 Bombay maunds, or 16 cwt., is to be regarded for police purposes as the maximum load *for one pair of bullocks*. But this essential point is omitted in the notification as it stands ; and it is obvious that what might be deemed an excessive load for one pair of bullocks might well be deemed a perfectly fair load for two or more pairs of bullocks. Moreover, in all cases where cruelty is alleged on the ground of overloading, the essential points are—(1) the condition of the bullocks, (2) the gradients that have to be surmounted. A load that may be perfectly easy on a level metalled road may become crushing on a steep gradient ; such as an approach to a bridge or the many small and large hills with which Bombay abounds. Again, a load that may be perfectly fair and well within the power of two strong and active young bullocks may easily be found a crushing load for two emaciated and half-starved animals, of which there are many in Bombay.

In cases of overloading like those which are the subject of the present remarks, I think that more effective action can be taken by the police than by the agents to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. My attention has been called to the notification issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, dated 20th May 1881, on this subject. The Deputy Commissioner rightly points out that the prevailing practice of loading the common two-wheeled labour cart with huge logs of timber often of enormous weight and unwieldy in size is not only a source of considerable danger to the public, but a cruel and unmerciful burden on the bullocks employed. The Deputy Commissioner considered that all such cases ought to be prosecuted under section 21 of Act 48 of 1860 relating to cruelty to animals.

This procedure could rightly enough be followed if it were proved that the load was a crushing load for the bullocks employed, bearing in mind (1) the number of bullocks yoked to the cart, (2) their condition, (3) the gradients which they were required to surmount. But in each case proper proof would have to be given regarding each of these points if the case is to be treated as a case of cruelty to animals.

In my opinion it would be a far better and simpler procedure for the police to deal with the case of such overladen carts as an obstruction and nuisance to the public, by means of proper rules to be framed by the Commissioner of Police under the provisions of section 77 of Act 13 of 1856. Nearly all the cases of this sort occur on the various wharves, docks and bunders where bulky articles are stored ; and if proper police arrangement, were made not a single overladen cart could ever leave the docks, wharfs, or bunders where the loading takes place. To allow these overladen carts to leave their starting place and then to stop the drivers in the streets for cruelty to animals seems to be reversing the natural procedure. Some proper organization is wanted at the places where the loading takes place. If this organization is provided, and if proper rules are framed under section 77 of Act 13 of 1856, it seems to me that the overloading of cart and the cruelty incidental to the practice can without much difficulty be effectually restrained.

In the cases before me I shall inflict a fine of one rupee each on the drivers of the two carts that have come before me.

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Hubibbhoy and another was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant. This was the forty-first day of the hearing.

Mr. Starling continued his remarks upon the evidence called for the plaintiff. The witness Gangjee Allana, in his evidence, stated that the grandson had separated, and that the father was joint with his father. That was not an instance of partition which could be compelled under the Hindu law. It was not a case which proved custom. The learned counsel contended that the plaintiff was bound by the custom of Khojas in Bombay, and not of Bhownuggur. He referred at length to the evidence of the Kattiawar witnesses, and said that much of it was suspicious on the face of the documents produced by the witnesses. In such a case, the Court would say that the plaintiff having tried to support his case by documents, which were suspicious, the Court would look upon the whole case with suspicion. The documents produced by some of the Kattiawar witnesses entirely destroyed their credit as to the instances of partition to which they deposed. Their evidence was like a thief's *alibi* ; and it was difficult to shake it in cross-examination, because all the particulars were known only to the parties interested. Thus when a thief was taken up, he would give a dinner to the caste on a certain day ; and a certain person would be made to personate the thief. Then at his trial, all the members of the caste would come forward to say that the thief was present with them and in their midst when he was alleged to have committed the theft. All the particulars given by those witnesses would be true, except in two points. If the dinner was given on a Thursday they would swear it was a Monday ; and they would swear they saw the accused when it was somebody else who personated him. Thus it was, Mr. Starling said, with the Kattiwar witnesses called by the plaintiff. The plaintiff's man had been working among them for months before the present suit was filed ; and it was arranged that all the witnesses should depose to a certain custom which should support the plaintiff's claim. In order to bolster up their statements they had made entries in their books which were palpably suspicious. The witnesses who pretended to have personal knowledge of the partitions they spoke of, always happened to be present at the different places by accident. Thus one said he happened to be present in a particular place because he had gone there to fetch his wife ; another said he had gone to another place to fetch his brother's wife ; a third said he had been to a certain place to buy goods ; and thus they all happened to be present when partitions were taking place. The thing, from its frequent repetitions, became suspecious. Then, again, as to the releases passed on alleged partition of ancestral property, the learned counsel said they were suspicious documents, which were entitled to no weight. No importance could be attached to the evidence of Mr. Terry as to the general appearance of those documents, as Mr. Terry had no knowledge of Gujerati, the language in which they were written, and spoke regarding them as a mere chemist would speak.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned until this morning.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon-road, London

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

SOME days ago Stevens Howard presented to Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood at the High Court an appeal in person from a decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had refused his application for a summons on a charge of defamation against the editor and printer and publisher of the *Advocate of India* newspaper. Howard had presented to their Lordships a long petition in support of his appeal, on which their Lordships invited a report from the Magistrate, and sent for the record and proceedings. The matter was fixed to come on before the Court again yesterday. The complainant was absent when the order of the Court was made, although he came later on.

Mr. Justice West, in making the Court's order in the case, said : It appears from the decision of the Magistrate in disposing of the case, though the matter is not brought out with absolute clearness, that he was under the impression that when a previous publication of the alleged defamatory matter had occurred, the subsequent republication could not properly be made the subject of prosecution until that course had been taken with regard to the earlier publication. This, however, is not law. The Indian Penal Code makes no exception in favour of a second or third publication as compared with a first ; and such an exception would obviously be made a means of defending the principal provision of the law of defamation. In England it is not allowed to a defendant to prove that a statement similar to the one for which he is indicted to as been previously published by persons who have not been prosecuted (see Reg. *vs.* Holt, 5, p. 436), and the repetition of a common rumour, however prevalent, is not received as an excuse for its further promulgation (Walker *vs.* Weaver, 11 Price, note) ; nor according to the English law, is the recovery of damages against one journal accepted even as mitigation in an action against another journal for a repetition of the libel (Reg. *vs.* Kerr, 7 Carro and Payne, 754). It will be necessary, and we direct the Chief Presidency Magistrate to resume the consideration of the complaint in this case, directing his attention to the particulars thereof with reference to the principles we have indicated, and he will thereon give his decision on the complaint with regard to the following points :—1. The veracity and good faith of the complaint ; 2, the legal responsibility of the persons accused and each of them ; 3, as to the fact of publication ; and 4, with regard to the nature of the publication as penally defamatory or otherwise. The order of the Magistrate dismissing the complaint is reversed in order that he may proceed in the course we have thus prescribed.

A BRAHMO WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Brahmo Samaj, the widowed daughter of an officiating Marathi Brahmin was married last evening to a Gujerati Kapole Bania. The event was considered to be a serious blow dealt to the demon of Indian Caste, the trammels of which it is one of the primary objects of the Samaj to break down. This was the third or fourth marriage between persons of different castes, to which the Samaj has lent a helping hand ; and yesterday's was not the least important of its kind. The members of the Bombay Brahmo Samaj, about twenty in number, are a devoted band of brothers, who believe in a universal brotherhood and worship one God. Meetings are held every Tuesday in the house at Khetwady of Mr. Raghoba Pandurang Tirkharker, the president ; and prayers are offered ; sermons preached ; and hymns sung. The prayers and hymns are printed in Marathi for the use of the members. The bride of yesterday was Gangabai, about eighteen years of age, daughter of Mr. R. B Nakhe, a Marathi Brahmin priest ; and the bridegroom was Mr. Vunmali L. Modi, about twenty-four years of age, a Kapole Bania, sub-editor of the *Gujeratee* newspaper. About 5-30 p.m., the Registrar of Bombay attended at the house to sign a certificate of marriage. The contracting parties appeared before him and made a declaration in accordance with the provisions of the Brahmo Marriage Act 3, of 1872 ; and the formalities having been gone through the necessary certificate marriage was granted. The parties were then taken to the sitting room, where the nuptial ceremony was performed by Mr. B. B. Nagarkar, the honorary secretary of the Samaj, assisted by Mr. Wasudeo Babajee Nowrungay, the vice-president. The bride and bridegroom were made to sit side by side on low wooden stools, when the officiating priest repeated prayers and sang hymns prescribed in the Brahmo text-books. Several friends of Hindu reform were present at the ceremony, among others being Mr. Scott, Principal of the Free Church College, professors of the College, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, and Messrs. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, Wamon Abbajee Modak, K. N. Kabrajee and Anandrao Ramkrishna. The premises were prettily decorated and illuminated for the occasion ; and over against the walls were stuck up mottoes, in gilt letters on a red ground, symbolical of the faith of the Samaj. The ceremony terminated about 8 p.m. with the distribution of nosegays and pan-sopari.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT AND THE MAGISTRATE.

A MUNICIPAL case, in which three Banias, Kanjee, Jeta and two others, were charged by Mr. Leask, the Assistant Health Officer, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with not complying with a notice to repair a broken drain connection from which a very serious nuisance was flowing on the street at Mint Road on the 12th August, gave rise to some discussion yesterday between Dr. Weir and the Magistrate. Judgment had been given by the Court, in which his Worship questioned the general procedure of the Health Department, and suggested one or two improvements. The case was one in which the accused disputed the property, and declined therefore to share the expenses of the repairs which the Health Department deemed most necessary. The suggestion the Magistrate made was that in sanitary cases the delinquent should not be prosecuted, but simply given notice to remove the nuisances and do whatever was necessary, and if nothing was done then the department should step in and do the work themselves, presenting a bill for the work to the people ; disputes about the payment of the bill being settled by the magistrate.

Dr. Weir pointed out that it would not be legal, because such a procedure was not provided for by the Act. In some cases the course suggested to be adopted would amount to trepass.

The Magistrate did not think so, at least in the case under notice. There it was a drain connection in the street, and it was not a question of entering a house.

Dr. Weir saw numerous difficulties which would arise in the adoption of such a course. The chief one was the strenuous objections of landlords in general to incur expenses in any way. They were generally absent from their property, and were perfectly indifferent sometimes as to what was the state of their tenants and the land. At the present moment, when they feared an epidemic, it was essentially necessary that the department should receive every facility in their task, which was by no means a light one.

The Magistrate asked who was generally summoned in a case of nuisance.

Dr. Weir replied that it was the owner of the house.

The Magistrate thought it was manifestly hard on the owner, if he was non-resident and, possibly, lived miles and miles away.

Dr. Weir explained that the practicability of a system was generally tested by its work, and he was of opinion that even if it was found slow, the present procedure adopted by his department could not be called impracticable, as was implied by his Worship's judgment and remarks. Bombay, though an Oriental city, was cleaner than many a European city. Of course it had its back slums, but the suggested improvements in the working of the Act would not, he thought, be effective. The procedure it seemed to him amounted to a legal sanction to a continuance of nuisances, as they could not go beyond the Municipal Act. Dr. Weir then expressed his thanks for the hearing his Worship had given him.

The Magistrate was very glad he had an opportunity of listening to Dr. Weir. He was anxious himself to define some mode of procedure which would include despatch instead of the present system, which seemed to him to be merely the moving of a wheel which set a large machine in motion. Now was the time to point out seeming defects when the new Act was in process of formation.

The matter then dropped, and Mr. Leask proceeded with the usual Municipal cases.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th August, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·774
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·861
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·4
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, WNW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	355
Fall of Rain	1·11
Total fall during month	13·03
Do. year	58·19
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th Aug.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Season Reports for the week ending the 23rd August :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 22nd, 19 feet 8 inches against 18 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops injured in Johi Taluka by deficient water-supply in Nara. Fever in six and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi 22, 30 and 32, and Mirpur 22, 42 and 34 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 15 3-12 against 1-12 on same date last year. Weather cool. Small-pox in four and cattle-disease in two Talukas ; cholera in Sukkur Taluka, 7 attacks, 1 death in Sukkur Town ; 37 attacks, 32 deaths in Larkhana, 1 case fatal. Wheat, rice, and jowari in Shikarpur 23, 20 and 40 ; Sukkur 26, 22 and 42 ; and Larkhana 26, 20 and 40 pounds per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation in progress. Fever in four, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Rain in six talukas. River at Kotri on 22nd, 19 feet 8 inches against 18 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Wheat 24, jowari 36, bajri 36, rice white 18, and red 30 pounds per rupee.

Upper Siad Frontier.—Crops flourishing. Public health good. Wheat 24, rice 20, jowari 46, and bajri 38 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—No rain. Transplantation of rice in progress ; young crops in good condition. Four cases of cholera in the city, 2 fatal. Wheat 27 and bajri 30 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain in Godhra 65, Kalol 19, Halol 31, Jhaiod 15 cents, and Dohad 2 inches 65 cents, Maize inquired ; other crops healthy. Public health good. Wheat 22, bajri 28, and maize 45 pounds.

Kaira.—Break continues ; standing corps doing well. In Dakor and Umreth 4 cases of cholera, 2 deaths ; slight throat disease among cattle in Borsad and Kapadvanj, 77 cases, 57 deaths. Bajri 29, wheat 24½, and rice 24 pounds.

Broach.—No rain except 40 cents in Hansot. Sowing, resowing, and weeding operations continue. Cattle-disease in one village of Broach and one of A'mod, but it has subsided now ; 25 cholera cases, 10 deaths in Broach City ; cholera in Kukarwada Taluka, Broach, 6 cases, 2 deaths ; in Jambusar 1 case, 1 death. Rice 21, bajri 28, and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Rain in all talukas ; partial break continues ; sowing and resowing progressing ; prospects improved, except in Balsar, where crops have suffered from excessive moisture ; rice and other standing crops healthy. Fever in Bardoli and cholera in Balsar, Chikhli, and Mandvi ; 19 cases 7 deaths.

Khandesh.—Rain all over the district ; maximum 4 inches 98 cents in Chaligaon ; minimum 25 cents in Pimpalner. Sowing of bajri continues ; at places crops have been slightly injured by excessive moisture. Fever in Savda and Dhulia ; small-pox in Erandol ; cholera in ten talukas, cases 1,000, deaths 409. Wheat 27 and bajri 33 pounds.

Nasik.—Rain in Nandgaon 3 inches 57 cents, Malegahn 2 inches 9 cents, Peint 1 inch 48 cents, Chandvad 1 inch 27 cents, Yeola 50, Baglan 50, Sinnar 14, Nasik 11, and Niphad 10. Sowing almost completed ; transplanting vigorously going on in Peint, and land being prepared for Kaurasni sowings ; standing crops promising ; more rain much needed in Sinnar. Cholera in Nasik, Niphad, Chandvad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Malegaon, Kalvan and Baglan ; total attacks 239, deaths 59.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day ; total of week, inch 86 cents ; total to date 67 inches 8 cents being 11 inches 45 cents above average. Abnormal temperature rose from 2° cool on 17th to 1° warm on 19th, and was *nil* from 20th to 23rd. Vapor in air normal. Abnormal wind from north-east from 17th to 19th ; wind normal from 20th to 23rd.

Thana.—Rain 2 inches 17 cents, total 85 inches 50 cents, Corps good. Cholera in Vada Murbad, Bhiwndi, Bassein, and Kalyan Talukas—cases 80, fatal 71 ; small-pox in Bhiwdi Taluka, cases 16, fatal, 1 ; fever in four and cattle-disease in tow talukas. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 22nd instant)—Rain 2 inches 52 cents, total 80 inches 87 cents. Slight fever in Pen, Panvel and Mangaon Talukas ; small-pox in Pen ; slight cholera at Karanja in Taluka Panvel ; cattle-disease in Mangaon and Mahad Talukas. Crops good ; weeding operations in progress. Rice second sort 25 pounds 6 tolas and tur dal second sort 21 pounds 25 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 3 inches 3 cents, total 80 inches 29 cents. Seedlings thriving ; weeding nearly complete, Cholera in Ratnagiri, cases 15, fatal 12 ; Chiplun fatal 9, and Gnhagar cases 42, fatal 8 ; slight fever in two, dysentery in two, and slight cattle-disease in parts of six talukas. Nagli 17-3, Vari, 15-9 and rice 11-24.

Poona.—Rain in Indapur, Khed and Sirur Talukas and in Baramati and Mulshi Pethas ; none elsewhere ; maximum 3 inches 47 cents in Indapur, minimum 13 cents in Khed Taluka ; more wanted in Sirur, Purandhar, Bhimthadi and the eastern portion of Haveli Taluka. Young crops doing well, except in Bhimthadi Taluka, where they are withering for want of rain. Public health generally good ; slight cattle-disease in petha Mulshi ; 189 cholera cases in Indapur Khed, Purandhar, Bhimthadi, Sirur, Maval and Haveli Talukas, 110 fatal ; in Poona City 9 attacks, 5 deaths. Bajri 41 and jowari 54 pounds in the district, and jowari 43 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednaggar.—Rain in Jamkhed 3 inches 33 cents, Novasa, 2 inches 85 cents, Nagar 1 inch 89 cents, Shevgaon 1 inch 73 cents, Karjat 1 inch 55 cents, Kopargaon 1 inch 25 cents, Rahuri 88, Parner 84, and fihrigonda 64 cents ; very slight in Sangammer, and Akola. Kharif crops good, except in Sangamner, where they are withering from want of rain. Rabi sowing commenced in Rahuri. Cholera attacks 276, deaths 106. Bajri 39 and jowari 57 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in seven talukas ; maximum in Sholapur 8 inches 45 cents, minimum in Karmala 2 inches 42 cents ; kharif crops doing well. Slight cholera in all talukas except Pandharpur and Malsiras, total cases 81, fatal 43 ; cattle-disease in parts of Sangola Taluka. Jowari 58 1-10 pounds and bajri 502 pounds.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 13 cents, total 31 inches 81 cents ; in talukas maximum in Khanapur 1 inch 34 cents ; minimum in Javli *nil*. Kharif crops doing well. Cholera in all talukas, 373 cases, 205 deaths ; cattle-disease in one village of Tasgaon. Bajri 42-33 and jowari 43-25.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in Sindgi 6 inches 78 cents ; minimum in Bagalkot 1 inch 6 cents. Crops doing well throughout the district. Slight cattle-disease in Bagevadi, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Badami ; slight cholera throughout the district, 200 cases, 84 fatal. Jowari 63 and bajri 52 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 14 cents, total 34 inches 61 cents ; elsewhere from 4 inches 34 cents in Parasgad to 17 cents in Khanapur. Rice and kharif crops good ; more rain needed everywhere, except in Athni and Parasgad Talukas. Slight cattle-disease in Belgaum, Chandgad and Murgod ; cholera in Hukeri, Athni, and Gokak Talukas.

Dharwar.—Rain general, varying from 30 cents in Karajgi to 5 inches 6 cents in Navalgund. Rice and minor crops good ; early jowari crop in eastern talukas improved by the rainfall of the week, and in other talukas moderate ; heavy showers generally and urgently required cotton sowing in progress in Bankapur and Dharwar Talukas. Slight cholera in Bankapur and slight cattle-disease in Dharwar Taluka. Jowari 55 and rice 24 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Crops healthy. Slight cattle-disease throughout district. Rain in Karwar 1 inch 89 cents, total 105 inches 42 cents ; Kumta 7 inches 33 cents, Sirsi 2 inches 22 cents, and Haliyal 38 cents. Rice common Karwar 11, district average 12 sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Rain 2 cents, total 23 inches 46 cents, Fever at Rajkot and Manekvada. Crops in good condition. Wheat 23, barjri 23, and jowari 29 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 15 cents, total 17 inches 31 cents. Cotton weeding nearly over ; crops good. General health good. Bajri 30, jowari 30, and wheat 26 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain 4 cents, total 39 inches 75 cents. Cholera still continues in Baroda City, 4 deaths ; general health good.

General Remarks.—Rain in most districts ; more still wanted in parts of Poona Nasik, Belgaum and Dharwar. Standing crops generally good, but injured by excessive moisture in parts of Surat and Khandesh, and for want of it in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar and Karachi. Cholera in parts of eighteen, cattle-disease in parts of eight, and small-pox in parts of five districts.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, Aug 25.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council has received with much regret the sad intelligence of the death of the Hon Mr Dayaram Jethmal, Additional Member of H E's Council, in whom this Presidency, and more especially the Province of Sind, lose an upright, energetic and public-spirited member of the community.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Depy-Supt, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, shall, further orders, be designated as the Depy Supt, Poona and Nasik ane Southern Maratha Country Revenue Surveys.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt A W B Gordon are replaced at the disposal of the Provincial Comdr-in-Chief, with effect from the 22nd Aug 1887, the date on which Capt B M Hamilton, 2nd Battn East York Regt, will assume the duties of Aide-de-Camp to H E the Govr.

Lieut H Clowes, 24th Bo Infy, is appointed Sub-Assist Commissary Genl, second class, on probation.

The services of Lieut H S Hazelgrove, 14th Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Col C E Blowers, S C is permitted to retire from the service from the 31st Aug 1887 on a pension of £713-5-0 per annum, payable in England, subject to H M's approval.

B B and C I R Vol Rifle Corps (2nd Battn).—Hony Chaplain H W Griffiths is permitted to resign his appointment.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 4th Dec 1886 :—7th Regt Bo Cavy.—Jamadar Shaikh Azimuddin to be Ressaldar vice Shaikh Muhammad Usman, promoted, and Kote Dafedar-Major Rahim Khan to be Jamadar vice Shaikh Azimuddin, promoted.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Capt from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps.—Lieut M B Salmon, 19th Aug 1887.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from date of being struck off duty, Lieut H. J. Forster, S C, Sqdn Officer 7th Bo Cavy. Pension service 10th year, commenced 30th Jan 1887.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Lieut-Col H. L. Nutt, S C three days private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval :—Col G. S. Stevens, S C, 12th July 1887.

Depty Surgn-Genl L. S. Bruce, I M S, is permitted to retire from the service from the 15th Sept 1887 on a pension of £950 per annum, payable in England, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Lieut W. Ayerst, Bo S C, Assist Commissioner, Burma, three months, sick certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year. Lieut Col C. J. S. Cahill, S C Second in Command 14th Bo Infy.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 18th Aug 1887 :—20th Regt Bo Infy Jamadar Bakhtawar Khan to be Subadar vice Shaikh 'Abdul Razak, pensioned ; Qr Havaldar Lakshiman Mehtar to be Jamadar vice Sambaji-Rao Rane, pensioned ; and Havaldar Muhammad 'Abdul Wahab to be Jamadar vice Bakhtawar Khan, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough in India for two hundred and seventy-five days on medical certificate :—Surgn B N Koyaji, I M S, in medical charge 27th Bo Infy

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Fazulbhoy Visram, Esq., a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave for six months on urgent private affairs from the 25th May 1887 granted to the Rev G H Lewis, B A., by Notification No 12, dated 29th March 1887, is commuted into furlough for two years.

The Rev R A Bumine, M A, is appointed Joint Chaplain of Karachi.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G C Whitworth, C S Judicial Assist in Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for two months and six days from the 12th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Bah

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FRESH STOCK of our well approved Coral Tops, Compendium of Games, Billiard Balls, Plush Photo Frames and Fancy Bohemian Vases, Rarely Imported in Bombay.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Ribbons, Laces, Collarettes, Collars and Cuffs, Gloves and Corsets. At Mrs. J. HUNT'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.—To suit the convenience of those who cannot visit the Exhibition during the day the Pictures will be ON VIEW, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Saturday), from 8-30 p.m. to 11 p.m.

RUBBER STAMPS.—Novelties, as Pencils, Lockets, Dater, Self-Inking Presses, Tip Tops, Ink, Types, &c. Ask F. S. MEHTA & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, one Handsome Powerful Brown Waler Gelding, over 16 hands, Splendid Carriage Horse, Rs. 300, with Harness. Apply P. HAMILTON & Co., Byculla.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

CAPRI BIANCO, an exquisite Wine Medoc; SURTIN, a superior and full-bodied Wine, at Rs. 1 per bottle.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCUS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

AMMUNITIONS for the AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY.—Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 3 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

LADIES' PURSES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, Fans, &c., Inkstands, Writing Cases, &c. PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.

PRESENTATION SILVER CUPS, of the very best English make, beautiful pattern. Price Rs. 45 to Rs. 85. At S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £519,974-10-10 Stg.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repairing and Bronzing Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

FOR SALE, Japanese Bull, English Black Terrier, and White and Black Scotch Terriers, all young. Apply to A. GOLDSTEIN, Prince's Dock, opposite the Custom House.

ROSS' RAPID SYMMETRICAL LENSES, 8½ by 6½, 10 by 8, 12 by 10; early application requested.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

25 PER CENT. (4 as. off the Rupee) DISCOUNT for CASH off Marked Prices. Bargains in remnants—Shoes, Corsets, etc.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

IF you want a Ready-made Cabinet for your Drawing-room or Furnished House at short notice, go and see the enormous stock at NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable. Price Rs. 4-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

LADIES' and GENT.'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wigmakers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

MANCHESTER PIECE-GOODS.—WANTED SALESMAN with good connection amongst dealers. Very large firm and respectable class of business. First class opening for steady experienced man. Address "MANCHESTER," care of this paper.

G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta. CAMPAIGN WATCHES, Keyless Crystal Case, unbreakable Plate Glass, our own Manufacture, is the Champion of good Watches at a low price, elegant and durable. Rs. 10. Honestly built and Guaranteed for 3 years. Will give you no trouble.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of books of the Bookselling and General Agency Co., Limited, under liquidation, will be resumed TO-DAY, at Pydhowni, opposite to the Police Chowky, Pydhowni.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned:—

63 cases army rations, consisting of curry flavour, army sausage, ration sausages, dehicated beef, vegetables, cabbages, potatoes, carrots, onions, assorted anchovies, assorted syrup, lemon, assorted jellies, butter, salmon, ham, tongue, chicken, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 nearly new-mall phaeton, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted mineature brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand mail phaeton, convertible into a waggonette.
1 handsome light-brown Arab horse, 14-2, very quiet, believed to be sound, very serviceable.
1 handsome bay Australian Mare, 15, aged six years, goes well in single and double harness and in saddle.
1 strong bay Arab pony, 13-3, six years old, quiet to ride and drive and plays polo.
1 strong country bred pony, 13-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Calcutta built dog-cart, in very good order.
1 set of brass mounted pony harness by "Dunnett," a first-class English-built phaeton (light and strong) in excellent condition, also fast trotting Arab horse, 14-1, with harness and stable gear.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, in the shop lately in the occupation of Messrs. Pearse and Co., Limited, the valuable and handsome plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate mahogany grand square pianofortes by Rose & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of A. MITCHEL, Esq., proceeded to Burmah.

The property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham by "Silk and Son," a handsome strong victoria with removable coachbox, set of English harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. J. JUSSAWALLA, Esq.

The property of another gentleman—

1 single-seated miniature brougham, by Kesterton, of Long Acre.
1 handsome strong C. spring barouche, by Kesterton, suitable for a pair of horses.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Meadow Street, on the 1st floor of the old *Bombay Gazette* office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of S. A. SAUL, Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Clare Road, Byculla, nearly opposite the G. I. P. Railway Byculla Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property.

All that messuage, bungalow, or dwelling house, called or known by the name of "Huntley Lodge," situated in Clare Road, Byculla, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Poras Land Assessment under Nos. 1, and 2, and by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 13, and bounded on the east by the Fitzgerald Hotel, on the west by the property named "Kay's Hall," and towards the north by the proposed New Cross Road, from Frere to Ripon Road, and towards the south by the Public Road or Clare Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of "Masonic Lodges."

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Also soon after the sale of the above property there will be put up for sale by Public Auction by order of the concerned the neighbouring large piece of freehold vacant ground containing by admeasurement about 2,000 square yards, be the same little more or less, having a frontage of 100 yards on the Clare Road, and lying between the abovementioned "Huntley Lodge," and the Fitzgerald Hotel, the land is admirably suitable for building purposes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the vacant land, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Aug. 26, 1887.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M. Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas, No. 23, RAMPART ROW. Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE. A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL. Price Re. 1. Postage half anna. Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and commaad the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld. BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT, BEING A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*. WITH Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively. Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna *Bombay Gazette Office*, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Mirzamull Sewbux 100 tons 1st and 2nd class teak scantlings in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases coloured prints.
3 cases white dhotees.
3 cases white mulls.
4 cases sarees.
60 boxes toilet soap.
250 gross fancy buttons.
2 cases toys, &c.
R M H H 1-20—20 cases each 4 dozen Monopol Pilsener beer, patent sippers, landed ex s.s. Bokhara.

AT 2 P.M.

1 new light victoria.
1 English built open carriage.
1 office shigram.
And any other carriage and horses that may be offered.

SALE OF GOLD JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE,

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mrs. Susanah Hamson, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 29th inst. a 3p m., gold jewellery and silverware consisting of open-faced watch with chains, rings, studs, bracelets, breast pins, seal masonic jewel, earrings, brooches, locket, hair pins, scarf rings, &c, silver teapot with stand, mug, card case, &c.

The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 160, Middle Colaba, opposite the "Admiralty House," the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, China vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's duplex table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of N. Futehally, Esq.

Firstly.—All that piece of leasehold land belonging to the Port Trustees, containing by admeasurement 1,325 square yards, together with the newly erected buildings standing thereon, lately in the occupation of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, situate on the north side of Calicut Street at Mody Bay, in the Island of Bombay, and registered under Collector's No. 8480.

Secondly.—All the residue of the term devised by an indenture of lease, dated the 1st day of December 1882, of all that piece of leasehold ground, together with the warehouse and buildings standing thereon, situate on the north side of Calicut street aforesaid, and formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Sigg Sulzer and Co., the said premises being leased for a term of 19 years, commencing from the said 1st day of December 1882, at a monthly rental of Rs. 75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, solicitors, Rampart Row, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On THURSDAY, the 1st September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, on account and the risk of Mr. P. D Framjee, the undermentioned valuable machinery.

At the Machinery Depôt, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla, bullock gears and corn separating machines, 12 and 21 ton screw jacks, centrifugal pumps, safety valves, patent couplings, patent blower, patent Cengine, cast iron fan, (blast) lift force pump, beam splitting machine, set of bilge pump, special pulsometer, hydraulic and gumes, duplex punch, steam valves, planing machine, turning lathe, hydraulic cramp and dog, hydraulic scaling lift, stocks, taps and dies, patent alarum for boilers, ropes blocks, &c.

At the Carnac Bunder Depot:—Crab winches, centrifugal portable pumps, lead melting pan, wrought iron drum and 10 ton travelling crane.

The machinery will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 26, 1887.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.

THE result of yesterday's biddings for Council Drafts has again improved the Government position. Rs. 18,90,000 in Bills having been allotted at 1s. 5 3-16d. and Rs. 1,10,000 in Wire Transfers at 1s. 5½d. Bar Silver in sympathy has advanced to 44⅛d. per oz., and Rupee Paper has further improved by ⅛. Other Stock Exchange items are devoid of change.

The Mincing Lane markets come quite unaltered, and Reuter reports Wheat likewise unchanged. Private advices regarding this article however are very depressed, sales being almost impracticable.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady, with sales again of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. The only change in spot quotations is an advance of 1-16d. in Good Oomra, but Americans to arrive are given 1-64d. lower in all positions, except October-November and December-January delivery. In New York ready Cotton has advanced 1-16 cents, while Futures are reduced 2 points.

The market here remains little if at all affected by the tenor of the Home advices. For export there is no inquiry for ready stuff, although there might be buyers of New Crop Bengals for January on the basis of Rs. 140 for Good. We cannot hear however of any business having been done. Good stapled Omras are quoted at Rs. 185 for January-February, Broach for March at Rs. 215. The local mills have been in the market as buyers again, and 450 bales Mowa have changed hands at Rs. 190½, 200 bales Wadwan at Rs. 197, 100 bales Sawginned Dharwar at Rs. 178, 100 bales Akola at Rs. 188½, 100 bales Barsi at Rs. 190½, and 300 bales Compta at Rs. 154 to Rs. 160½ per candy.

WHEAT is very dull, the rise in Exchange emphasising the dull market accounts from Europe. European sellers have again been in the market, and business has resulted in Ek Dhani at Rs. 3-15-6 for 85 and Rs. 4-0-6 per cwt. for 91 per cent. In other kinds there is nothing doing.

LINSEED is weaker by Anna 1 per cwt. with few buyers

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	177	bales.
Wheat	5,055	cwts.
Linseed	1,404	,,
Rapeseed	1,017	,,
Gingelly	380	,,
Poppyseed	180	,,
Groundnuts	218	,,

FREIGHTS are quite unchanged at 17s. 6d. per ton as a nominal quotation for all ports except Trieste and Venice, for which we quote £1-8-9 to £1-10 per ton, payable here at 2s. Exchange.

EXCHANGE.—The prices obtained for Council Drafts has imparted an amount of firmness to the market which has not been experienced for some months past. Anticipating apparently a further advance, a considerable number of private Bills have been offered, while remitters still buy very sparingly, and in this way an advance of 3-32d. has taken place in Bank Bills and ⅛d. in Credits. At current rates the Banks would draw forward into next year, while for anything later than September Credits are not negotiable under 1s. 5⅛d. We quote for next mail:—

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 5⅛d.	
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 5 7-32d. to ⅛d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....1s. 5 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight.....1s. 5 15-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight.....1-83½	,,

The position of Silver in the Mint as shown by the statement published in to-day's *Government Gazette* is as follows:—

	Rs.
Value of silver in the Mint on 17th August 1887	48,03,796
Silver received during the week	11,95,018
	59,98,814
New coin paid during the week	4,75,865
	55,22,949
Silver belonging to private individuals	7,90,598
	63,13,547
Last week	57,89,981

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very strong again, and Fours have advanced to Rs. 98 9-16, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 102⅝.

SHARES generally are quiet and unaltered. In Mills Alliance and Framjee Petit are Rs. 5, Coorla Rs. 10 lower, while Queen have advanced Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,005. Other things are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	770
Bank of Bengal	112,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	115
Hong and Shang. H.	63,000	100	all	17½ do.	248
Corporation		$125			
National Bank of India	87,320	250		5 pct.	122

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 103	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 93	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,850

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p ct	130 / 130
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	335		165	nil.	100
Bombay Land & Buildings Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	225
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	108
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,825
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	710
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	77
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10		Rs. 11
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		12½
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	190
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	359
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	65
Napier Foundry and Mfg.	1,500	100	100	...	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs.	195
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	Rs. 19	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	200	1,000	Rs. 14	320
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Sandy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	92
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		8
Tresoher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,170
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	180
Western India Flour Mills	2,000	125	125	nil.	55
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p.c.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Ballary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Brull's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	117½
Bombay Cotton Press.	107	125	125	Rs. 14	117½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	580
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,425
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manor Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,800	125	125	–	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	44
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	–	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 8	360
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	620	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 70	525
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	103	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,300
Ginning & Press Co.	200	500	500	25	560
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—August 17, at Masulipatam, the wife of Mr Martin Browne, Church Missionary Society's High School, Ellore, of a daughter.

COLLIN—August 15, at Mozuffarpur, the wife of E W Collin, C S, of a son.

COWARD—August 19, at Mirzapur, Mrs Hayes Coward, of a son.

HEIMPEL—August 20, at Dindigul, the wife of Fritz Heimpel, of a son.

PEARS—August 17, at Neemuch, the wife of Captain T C Pears, Settlement Officer, Tonk, of a son.

PRENDERGAST—August 14, at Chorlton Hall, Bangalore, the wife of General Sir Harry Prendergast, of a son.

WILKIE—August 18, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major Wilkie, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BISCOE—August 17, at Secunderabad, (of dysentery), Sylvia Harriet, infant daughter of W Fraser Briscoe, aged 4 months.

COLLIN—August 18, at Mozuffarpur, Hugh Woodfield second son of Mr and Mrs E W Collin, C S, aged 2 days.

CONROY—August 19, at Allahabad, after a long and protracted illness, Frances Virginia (Totty), the only child of Mr and Mrs Julian W Conroy, aged 1 year, 7 months and 7 days.

FRALEIGH—August 18, at "Forest Lodge," Naini Tal, Mrs Lucy Annable Fraleigh, wife of Major J H Fraleigh, late U S Army, aged 48 years.

SHANNON—August 16, at Lonely Cottage, Chingleput, of albumenuria, Patrick Joseph Shannon, of the Pensioned Establishment, aged 65, deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1887.

THE High Court has remitted to the Chief Magistrate, for inquiry, a charge of defamation against a Bombay paper which had republished from a Poona paper a certain paragraph. Mr. Crawley-Boevey, in disposing of this charge by dismissal when it was first brought before him "appears," says the judgment of the High Court—"though the point is not brought out with absolute clearness—to have been under the impression that when a previous publication of the alleged defamatory matter had occurred, the subsequent republication could not properly be made the subject of prosecution until that course had been taken with regard to the earlier publication. This, however, is not law." No; we quite agree that if Mr. Crawley-Boevey dismissed his case on that ground only, the dismissal would not be on sure legal ground. But we note that the High Court judgment admits that the point in question is not "brought out with absolute clearness." Wherefore we may well believe that the reference to the fact that the applicant had not taken action in the case of the alleged defamatory matter when it was first published was intended to note a collateral consideration showing that the matter was not at first believed even by the applicant to be libellous. That this inference is not far-fetched we shall at once show. Since the application against a Bombay paper was dismissed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who mentioned that the original publication had not been made the subject of prosecution, the applicant has preferred a charge in the Second Magistrate's Court against the Poona paper, the proprietor and publisher of which were brought down at great trouble and expense to answer it. The charge being gone into, Mr. Hamilton dismissed it, stating that "the prosecution was wanton and pernicious"; that "there was not the smallest foundation for the charge made against the accused"; that "the report complained of was a fair and correct one"; and that in dismissing the case he (the magistrate) had "to express his regret that the defendants had to be put to all this trouble." On Tuesday, August 2, that decision of the Second Magistrate as to the wantonness and baselessness of the accusation of libel, was given in the Presidency Court, and the next day it was published in the Bombay papers. The accuser, nothing abashed, proceeds to the High Court, and appeals against the decision of the First Magistrate dismissing the case which the Second Magistrate had dismissed on the merits, and yesterday, the 25th August, twenty-three days after the charge against the original publisher had been pronounced in the Presidency Court to be wanton and pernicious, the case is sent back to the Presidency Court to try it over again, as urged against a Bombay paper which had only republished a report proved to be fair and honest. The technicalities, and those who know how to make use of them, have it all along the line. We do not dispute the fact that the law does not forbid prosecution for a republication where the first publication is unchallenged—a provision of the law which is approved by Mr. Justice West, though the omission of the complainant to complain when he is first defamed might in most instances raise a strong presumption that he did not feel himself much aggrieved, and that his desire to vindicate himself came to him as an after-thought. But when the High Court takes upon itself to direct the Presidency Court to try a charge of defamation which the same Court had just tried and pronounced to be wanton and pernicious, we have a right to ask that it is possible to justify such action on other ground than affected ignorance of a fact of public notoriety. What is the very first direction which the High Court gives to the Chief Magistrate who is now to try this charge of defamation? That he shall satisfy himself of "the veracity and good faith of the complainant?" What means of accomplishing this first duty is at the disposal of the Chief Magistrate which was not equally at the disposal of the High Court when the same person sought, with such entire success, to put its own machinery in motion? The veracity and the good faith of the complainant could have been tested by a single question, touching the result of the trial of his charge on the merits in the very Presidency Court to which he now goes back, armed with a mandate from the Court above, to make over again the allegations which Mr. Hamilton had pronounced to be wanton and pernicious! Why should Mr. Justice West omit to test the accuracy and the good faith of a complainant, who comes so frequently before him, and entrust that duty to a subordinate Court? *Qui facit per aliud, facit per se.* What the High Court does vicariously, it surely has the power to do directly; ensure that the applicant who enters its portals is not trifling with justice, in the endeavour to further proceedings which have been stigmatised judicially as wanton and pernicious.

BEYOND the customary returns there is not much of interest to Indian readers in the thirty-first report of the Civil Service Commissioners. The number of persons examined for India during the year appears to have been 359, of whom of course the great majority were candidates for the Civil Service. For the annual open competition for the Service last year there were 205 competitors, or about five for each of the thirty-eight appointments offered. Fourteen of the successful competitors were posted to the North-West Provinces, Punjab and Oudh; ten to the Lower Provinces of Bengal; five to Bombay; five to Madras and three to Burma. One of the men who passed refused to take up his appointment, though on what ground does not appear; another was disqualified at the medical examination. It might have been supposed that the medical examination would precede and not succeed the examination. We suppose the present system exists because it causes less trouble and is cheaper. It is of course satisfactory to know that economical considerations are not ignored by every Government Department; but it seems hard on a young man who has after much exertion and at great expense to his friends succeeded in satisfying the examiners that he should be deprived of his reward because he fails to come up to the medical standard. Thirty-seven candidates who had completed their two years' term of probation at the Universities, and one candidate who had been allowed to postpone his examination for a year, came up for final examination in July. All were accepted for service in India. Of twenty-one candidates who presented themselves at the annual examination for the Forest Service eight were reported as qualified for admission to Cooper's Hill College. At the close of last year the Secretary of State in Council inquired whether the Commissioners would permit officers of the Indian Army to present themselves for examinations in any European or Oriental language under the terms laid down in Horse Guards General Order 50 of 1886. The request was readily granted, subject to the restriction laid down in Horse Guards orders. Since that correspondence took place the old regulations have given place to a fresh set of rules. Examinations are to be held twice a year, in April and in October, and a candidate if he likes may take up as many as three languages at each examination. Those obtaining six of the total marks are to be noted in their record of service as "Passed," and those obtaining eight as qualified to be interpreters. The maximum marks allotted, 800, are thus divided:—Dictation, 50; translations from the foreign language into English, 100; translation from English into foreign language, 200; writing an essay or letter and copying manuscript, 150; oral examination—conversation, including reading manuscript at sight, and translation in writing from the foreign language into English, and from English into the foreign language from *extempore* reading, 300. To enable "Passed" officers to make themselves more proficient, special leave for the purpose of going abroad is to be granted to a limited number; but it is notified that this concession will not apply to those who have only passed in "the more ordinary European languages."

WHATEVER secret advantages may lurk in the proposal to raise the status and salary of the Chief Commissioner of Burma to those of the Indian Lieutenant-Governors, the people of that province have received the news of the refusal of the Secretary of State with philosophic acquiescence. Hitherto they have been specially exempted from the Income-tax, and naturally look forward with unmixed dread to the date when this privilege expires. The officials know of course that some of them would soon benefit by the change of title, as their salaries would also have to be raised to those of Bengal. But the outside world think them well enough paid as it is, and would object to any increase of taxation. We have reason to believe that a similar proposal in the Military Department to raise the Divisional Command at Rangoon to that of a Lieutenant-General was vetoed for the same reasons of economy. It was found that the change would entail large increases to the cost of the staff: and the Supreme Government, always in anxiety lest the Income-tax should have to be raised as exchange dwindled, answered the alluring argument with a peremptory "No." What public opinion demands, as immediately required for the prosperity of Burma, are a High Court and a University. The Judges, the Bar and the Chamber of Commerce have time after time insisted on the first, lamenting the present unsatisfactory judicial arrangements. The second was suggested years ago by Sir Charles Aitchison, who in an eloquent speech, pointed to the advantage of having a University at Rangoon for all the Turanian nations of India beyond the Ganges. The great success of the Educational Syndicate since his time has proved his foresight and sagacity, and induced some of the most influential men in Burma to reiterate his argument. Even the vexatious discussions about endowments and the want of a Corporate Body to hold trust funds have tended to the same conclusion: while the recent ovation to Bishop Bigandet, the Vice-President of the Syndicate, in the Jubilee year of his priesthood, and the large subscription of an educational endowment in his honour, are pleasing intimations of the block of Time, showing that the hour has come.

A COMMUNICATION from Kabul, giving an account of the state of opinion in that capital, is of interest by its rarity, and when there is reason to place confidence in the good faith of the writer, it deserves at least passing attention by those who are desirous of understanding the drift of things in the Amir's Capital. We have received such a communication, and with due reserve we give its purport as fairly describing the prevalent feeling of un

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REPORTED ESCAPE OF AYUB KHAN FROM TEHERAN.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Teheran stating that Ayub Khan and the principal men among his followers have made their escape from that place and are hurrying towards Herat.

The telegram adds that steps are being taken to intercept the fugitives, whose capture is almost certain.

LATER.

Later particulars received state that Ayub Khan with his followers made their escape from Teheran about the 14th of this month, the fact of their having escaped being only discovered a week later, when the fugitives were seen 180 miles east of Teheran on the Turshiz road.

The Shah has despatched horsemen in pursuit with orders to scour the eastern frontier and to capture them at all hazards.

Ayub Khan is believed to have gone northward, and to be now in Russian territory.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The *Standard*, taking for its theme the reported defeat of the Ghilzais, says that the success that has attended the Amir's arms is a proof of the energy and stability of his rule, and that the alliance with him, apart from its other advantages, has given India time which was invaluable in which to provide for all contingencies. Nevertheless, much still remains to be done, notably the construction of fresh bridges over the Indus, the establishment of railway connection between Pishin and Sommani Nay (? Sulimani Range) and the employment of the Native armies in the defence of their common country.

THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

The missing boat with 13 persons belonging to the Inman steamer City of Montreal has turned up at Falmouth.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMES ACT.

Mr. O'Brien has been summoned to attend at Mitchelstown on the 9th of September to answer a charge preferred against him, under the provisions of the Crimes Act, of having incited the tenants of the Kingstone state to resist the law.

FRENCH TRAVELLERS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The French travellers, Messrs. Convalot, Capus, and Pepin arrived at Simla yesterday. The first is a Government official and a member of the Geographical Society, the second is a scientific gentleman, and the third an artist.

They left Teheran in April last year, and proceeding to Meshed and along the Herat boundary, visited Khorashan, Sarakhs, Merv, Bokhara and Samarkhand.

On leaving Samarkhand they were ordered back, but eventually went by Kokan, Margilan, Osch, Goulteha, and Akbasoga to the Jadik Pass and across the Alai Mountains.

The cold here was so great that the mercury froze, and the air was so rarified that they could hardly breathe. There was seven feet of snow, and at times they had to travel at night to avoid avalanches; at others, to follow the foot-prints of wolves to find the road. They could only travel about four miles each day.

They started with about 150 horses, but their followers deserted them daily, taking the horses and baggage with them.

They next went to Kizilart, crossed the Karakal Lake to Aktach, where Mr. Forsyth went, and thence to Wakhan, Sarhad, and Chitral.

At the last they had nothing left, and lived for eight days on flour and mutton fat.

At Chitral the Government of India forwarded Rs. 3,000 to them, and since their arrival here they have received Rs. 6,000 from Paris, with which they have repaid the debt.

They take tiffin with the Viceroy to-day, and leave for Karachi to-morrow, being anxious to get home.

TRAGIC AFFAIR AT SIMLA.

A serious tragedy occurred this morning at the United Service Club. Two servants quarrelled, and one going into his master's room brought out a revolver and fired two shots at the other, wounding him seriously if not mortally. The gentleman, hearing the noise, came out and told his servant to give up the pistol, but the man said he preferred shooting himself, and did so, at once falling down dead.

THE PUNJAB JUDICIAL SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The following is the full text of the Punjab Government's reply to Mr. Macauliffe:—

"With reference to your letters of the 23rd July and 13th August, relative to the judgment passed by Mr. Justice Burney in the proceeding marginally noted, I am desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you that after full and careful examination of the file and of your memorandum, Mr. Lyall accepts your explanation as satisfactory, and a reply to that effect has been communicated to the Judges of the Chief Court, with an explanation of the Lieutenant-Governor's reasons.

"I am to express a hope that your detention for the purpose of offering your explanation has not been of serious inconvenience to you."

Mr. Macauliffe returns to his appointment at Sialkot shortly.

GHILZAI REFUGEES.

About 200 families of Ghilzai refugees—Nasiris, Hotaks and Tokhis—have reached Khushdil Khan's north of Quetta, and a few more families are said to be on the way. The Chiefs who have come belong to the ruling families, but are not personally of importance.

STEAMER ASHORE AT PERIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, Aug. 24.

Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros. learn that the steamer Brampton has run ashore at the entrance of the Perim harbour.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF HYDERABAD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 25.

The appointment of two Chief Secretaries has, with the consent of the Resident, been postponed for three months by his Highness the Nizam, to meet the wishes of the Minister, the Nawab Asman Jah, and his present advisers, who fear loss of their power from any change.

It is an open secret that the Nawab Asman Jah objects to one of the nominees, and a deadset has been made against this gentleman by a small party here. It was a mistake to suppose that a Cabinet was contemplated. The Minister's powers would be in no way impaired. It was a reform of the Secretariat which was intended. The idea of this reform, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, emanated from the Nizam himself. It was cordially approved by the Resident. When the matter is rightly understood it will be seen that what was intended would be a great improvement, and would not in any way weaken the hands of the Minister for good.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Aug. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the morning of the 22nd inst.

ADEN, Aug. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 25.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay at 5 p. m. on the 13th inst., arrived here at daybreak to-day.

The same Company's steamer Bormida left here for Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Kashgar, extra, left here for Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
Thos Manchester market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1s. 5¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70¼
4½ per cent. "	73
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	44⅛

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 24.

10 p.m. ... 77·8

THURSDAY, Aug. 25.

6 a.m. ... 78·2
10 a.m. ... 82·1
p.m ... 83·5
4 p.m. ... 81·9

THE VACANCY IN THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE *Bombay Government Gazette* contains the following notification regarding the date of the election of a member of the Municipal Corporation:—Under the provisions of section 8 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to fix Tuesday, the 6th day of September 1887, as the day for the election by the ratepayers of the City of Bombay, of a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in the place of Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee, who was elected at the General Election in 1886, for the Mandvi or B Ward of the City, and who died on the 18th instant. The hours of polling will be from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and the election will be held in accordance with the rules framed by Government in this behalf and published on the 3rd day of May 1883 in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I.

The following notice of nomination has been given:—

"To the Municipal Commissioner.

"Sir,—I beg to nominate Mr. Grattan Geary as a candidate for election by the ratepayers as a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in place of Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee deceased.—I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedient servant,

"F. H. SOUTER."

"I have the pleasure to second the nomination of Mr. Grattan Geary as above.

"MUNGALDAS NATHUBHOY."

An extension of leave for three months on medical certificate has been granted to Mr. C. H. Jopp, C.S., who went on four months' furlough at the end of May.

The Rev. A. Andrew, of Chingleput, recently brought to the notice of the Archæological Survey Department that a large number of "kistavens, mounds and circles" in Chingleput, on the Periannattam side were being "gradually demolished by a railway contractor." It grieved the reverend gentleman very much to see such vandalism carried on so near Madras. The Collector of Chingleput was asked by Government to put a stop to the alleged destruction. The Collector, in reply, informed Government that the archæological remains lay at a distance of a quarter of a mile to the south of Perianattam; that they consisted of oval mounds, each surrounded by three large stones, with a fourth on the top. These are supposed to be tombs. No injury, the Collector added, had been done to them by the railway contractor. In fact, the contractor's men had not been working "in the vicinity of the relics." The Collector's report certainly bears a strong contrast to the reverend gentleman's statements. Government have directed the Archæological Survey to inspect the locality, and report whether any, and which, of the remains in question deserve conservation.

Col. T. B. Cadell, Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is evidently a man who loves to call a spade a spade, and the late Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Andamans is not likely soon to forget the fact. The Deputy Conservator is a B.A., and apparently prefers scribbling in an office to working in a forest. At any rate, the Colonel remarks, in reviewing Mr. Ferrars' report on the Andaman forests, that the Deputy Conservator's "love of writing is the bane of the existence of every one with whom he is brought in official contact," and he gives several direful instances of the results of this *cacoethes scribendi*. Mr. Ferrars' report is said to contain "serious discrepancies," "irreconcilable discrepancies," "depths of confusion," "incorrect and misleading assertions," and explanations which "make confusion worse confounded." It is not often, says the *Pioneer*, we find such plain-speaking in an official report

The rail-borne trade of Berar during the first quarter of the current year showed a considerable increase in both exports and imports over those of the previous year. The items showing the largest increase were coal, raw cotton, rice, metals, oilseed, and sugar. On the export side there is a very large increase in raw cotton, grains, wheat, jute, and gunny bags.

The number of publications registered in the Madras Presidency, during the first quarter of 1887, was 223, of which 186 were books and 37 were periodicals. According to language, English, including bi-lingual works, comprised 47; Tamil, 79; Telugu, 39; Malayalam, with Mopla books, 17; Canarese, 9; Hindustani, 19; Persian, 1; Sanscrit, 11; and Arabic 4, besides a Tulu-English dictionary. Of these, 61, or a little over 27 per cent., were works designed for educational purposes. The proprietors of as many as 58 of the registered works secured the copyright, paying the prescribed fee, except in the case of a Tamil Fourth Reader, published by the Educational Department, and registered free of charge.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Mackenzie, in company with the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, paid Chanda a visit on the 16th instant, leaving again on the morning of 18th idem for the seat of Government The visit was an unfortunate one in one respect, because the town of Chanda is barely recovering from the effects of the recent flood, and the streets and houses were in anything but a showy condition. Mr. Mackenzie was interviewed by the Town Councillors, with whom he had a long conversation on subjects connected with municipal administration.

THE SEASON AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

It would be a difficult matter for the most facile of writers to concoct an epistle out of eleven days almost incessant rain and equally unintermittent fog; yet such, with a few exceptions, have been almost the sole materials at the disposals of Simla correspondents since I last sought to entertain your readers. The fact is, that the Simla climate, although an excellent one to work in for those who are up here for the entire season, is, during the rains, an exceedingly poor place for recreation to those who come up on short leave. It is a gigantic error to suppose that there is always something "going on," and that is what your regular holiday-maker requires. Our ordinary entertainments are not of a very exciting sort, and except on the occasion of some great outburst, the weekly concert and fortnightly dance form our daily round and common task from month to month. For the short holiday maker from the plains, Simla is undesirable on other grounds, even when he is not imprisoned by the rains, and when the time does not hang heavy on his hands. The climate at this elevation, together with the rarified atmosphere, form such a complete change that the first effect is to upset many constitutions, and it often takes a week or more to get acclimatised. Those who come up on ten days' leave from the plains therefore often find that they are just recovering from a violent cold and other disorders brought on by one change of climate, when they are obliged to return to the heat of the plains and face another sudden change in a worse condition than when they first left home in the hope of recruiting. With the regular working bees it is different. They have their regular occupation, and the climate is at all times bracing, with just a slight disposition to err on the side of cold rather than heat. If at times the fog shows a disposition to penetrate their bones the Government grants a liberal allowance of firewood for every department. As a friend of the Finance Committee I would ask if they have inquired into this question of firewood, for I can testify to having seen it consumed when to my thinking the temperature did not justify it. A Government which limits the use of Stephen's writing fluid ought surely to keep an eye on the consumption of firewood, and officially fix the temperature at which it might be used at "the public expense." To return to my former current of thought, I would only add that those fortunate individuals who spend the summer here and the winter on the plains, have as happy a lot as mortal man could reasonably ask for. It has certainly many advantages even over English life, with its eight or nine hours work a day, its dark winter evenings, and its single fortnight's holiday in the year. There are, of course, some constitutions with which Simla never agrees, but these are rare exceptions.

In referring to firewood, I was reminded that the fuel supply question is one that waxes more and more difficult every year. Strange to say, though our hill sides are clothed with beautiful forests, and the number of trees is infinitely greater than the inexperienced eye would guess, numbering thousands where one would expect to find hundreds, yet the timber is absolutely worthless for all practical purposes. The trees are mostly deodar (persons who have been to Palestine call them cedars), and although this tree when fully grown and matured is of great value, yet on the hill sides, owing presumably to the thinness of the soil, it is always dwarfed and stunted, and good neither for firewood nor for building purposes, but fit only to be used as barber's poles on the occasion of Viceregal tours. If the number of trees was thinned those that were left might grow better, but the Municipality are prohibited from cutting down forest trees themselves, and some time ago, when they applied to the Forest Department to depute an officer to mark trees for cutting down, they were informed that the Department would be happy to keep a Conservator at Simla if his salary were paid by the Municipality. This liberal offer was refused.

Of concerts during the past fortnight we have had a surfeit. In addition to the regular Monday entertainments, we have had a benefit to Miss Gertrude Toussaint at Barnes' Court, which was liberally patronised, and a concert in aid of the Roman Catholic Chapel, at which more than Rs. 1,100 were collected; and owing perhaps to this latter success, another musical treat in aid of a Native Church is promised. The concert in aid of the Roman Catholic Chapel was much the best that has been given in Simla for a long time, as in addition to a good selection of duets and solos by our standard vocalists, there were three pieces by the Viceroy's string band, which has been brought to such a high state of efficiency that one is never wearied listening to it. The representation of Mr. Pinero's comedy, "The Hobby Horse," at the theatre, was also the greatest success of the season, and two other pieces by the same author, "A Scrap of Paper" and "Dandy Dick," which are to follow shortly, are reputed to be as good or even better. These are the right sort of pieces to select, and the Simla public are not backward in showing their appreciation of them, but unfortunately the theatre is so wretchedly small that every popular piece has to be given three times instead of twice, and this adds most unnecessarily to the expense and trouble of the amateurs. The central idea of "The Hobby Horse" is that of a husband and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Jermyn, the former of whom has a hobby for racing, and the latter for taking care of neglected children. Each abhors the other's craze. During her husband's absence at various race meetings, Mrs. Jermyn is induced suddenly to accept the post of companion to a clergyman's niece in the East End of London, under the name of a Miss Moxon, who had already accepted the appointment, but owing to a little love episode did not care to go. This circumstance leads to a variety of comical complications which would take too long to relate, but which can easily be imagined. The Rev. Noel Brice falls in love with the supposed Miss Moxon, Mrs. Jermyn's runaway son happens to stop at the house under the name of Tom Clark, and finally Mrs. Jermyn writes a letter for Mr. Brice, which the latter signs without reading, and which leads to his appointment as clergyman to a home for decayed jockeys started by Mr. Jermyn. The difficulties to which these and many other circumstances lead all come to a head in the third act, and are enough to send the audience away with reformed livers, even had the rest of the play been dull and uninteresting, which it was not. Out of the long list of characters, of whom there were fourteen, Colonel Morton and Mrs. Leach, as Mr. and Mrs. Jermyn, took the leading parts, and were always delightful; indeed, in the last act Colonel Morton excelled. Mrs. Fletcher as Miss Moxon had also a part allotted to her for which her style of acting is eminently suited, and she succeeded in making many excellent hits. Mrs. Beresford Lovett and Miss Blewitt as Mrs. Porcher and Bertha, respectively, sustained their parts well, while the subordinate character of Mrs. Landon was taken by Mrs. Levett Yeates. Among the gentlemen Major Rowan Hamilton made a wonderfully grave and dignified parson, and although Major Leach was far removed both from the real and the ideal lawyer, it was evidently intended that this should be so.

The above performance on the first night, when heavy rain was falling, brought out a new feature of the Kursaal, which has hitherto escaped notice, namely, that the entrance to the theatre is the very worst that could possibly have been devised. It consists of three or four narrow porticoes into which one rickshaw at a time has to be backed. A pool of water has been arranged for in the centre of each, through which ladies have to wade, and then to crush between the muddy rickshaw wheel and a stone pillar before they can mount the theatre steps. In the meantime two other rickshaws have backed on to the entrance with fifty more in front of them, and three or four gentlemen and a policemen have to rush into the rain to clear a passage. It took three-quarters of and hour to get away on Saturday last, and the scene was so utterly disgraceful that I am persuaded ladies will give up attending the theatre during the rains; and the Municipality, whether they have the money or not, will have to erect a rational porch under which rickshaws can pass, such as is to be found in other buildings all over the civilised world. I have only to add that the final estimate for the Kursaal of Rs. 3,37,000, which was arrived at after the utmost care last year, has been exceeded as a first instalment by Rs. 14,000. The Government, I understand, is determined to hang somebody this time, but I do not know yet who will be the victim.

The Hon'ble J. B. Peile will not leave Simla until the end of September, when Sir Charles Aitchison arrives, and as Sir Charles Aitchison takes over both the Home and the Revenue and Agricultural Departments, there will be no successor to Mr. Peile. There is some talk of the Revenue and Agricultural branch being handed over to the Public Works member, but this is not yet settled.

POONA AT THE PLAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 24.

Last evening the promised theatrical performance under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay took place at the Gymkhana Club. The Club was thrown open to the public, and the title of the play, or more probably, the renown of the amateurs, proved remarkably attractive, for a week ago every reserved seat had been taken. Such a fashionable and enthusiastic audience has seldom assembled in Poona.

Here is the cast:—

"WAR TO THE KNIFE."

Mr. Harcourt...(a Young Married Man.)..Mr. Palin.
John Blunt.....(a Bristol Manufacturer.)Mr. Propert.
Mr. Nubbly.....(of the Cosmopolitan Coal Emporium).....Mr. Crowe.
Sharpus.....(aDetective).....Major Hart.
Capt. Thistleton..(Unattached).....Mr. Dunstervlile.
Mrs. Harcourt ...(a Young Wife).....Mrs. Danby.
Mrs. Delacour ...(a Young Widow) ...Mrs. Swire.
Mrs. Penson.....(Mrs. Harcourt'sMaid.) Mrs. Pullan.
Jane Trimmer...(Mrs.Delacour's Maid.)Miss Hayter.

The comedy, in three acts, is by the late H. J. Byron, but is in itself both as regards construction and dialogue remarkably poor. Had it been rendered by indifferent amateurs, the house would have been emptied before the end of the first act. Even as it was, many regretted that the same talent, time and study had not been given to a play of greater merit.

The first scene is an elegant drawing-room of a villa residence, and the first act opens with a conversation between the young wife Mrs. Harcourt (Mrs. Danby) and her maid, Mrs. Penson (Mrs. Pullan), from which it appears that Mr. Harcourt (Mr. Palin) is fonder of his club than of his home. Mrs. Delacour, a young widow (Mrs. Swire), then enters, and the conversation turns up. Captain Thistleton (Mr. Dunsterville), the evil genius of the play, a gentleman who had been jilted by Mrs. Harcourt some years before her marriage, on account of "his utter worthlessness," had vowed vengeance, "War to the Knife," and to effect his purpose had preserved one of his lady-love's letters. Mrs. Delacour brings in very solemnly "I once heard my dear old aunt Deb remark, 'say as much as you like, but write as little as possible.'" Nubbly (Mr. Crowe), a greengrocer, employed occasionally as a waiter, enters, and the ladies go out. Nubbly begins by complaining to Mrs. Penson (Mrs. Pullan), Mrs. Harcourts maid, of having been kept standing in the 'all. "I aint a humbyreller, no, nor yet a golosh, no, nor yet a barommyter!" A most amusing and well acted scene follows with Mrs. Penson, who expects a proposal of marriage, for Nubbly begins with an air of great secrecy "hauter-noo, Mrs. P., hauter-noo. I want to ask you a partickler question," but the question proved to be "Do you think your master means to pay his greengrocer's bill?" Mr. Blunt (Mr. Propert), a Bristol manufacturer, and cousin to Mrs. Harcourt, then enters, having come to pay a visit of some days. Nubbly mistakes him for the new footman expected, but the mistake is cleared up by the entrance of Mrs. Harcourt, who greets her cousin John Blunt heartily, and so opens the eyes of the greengrocer. Blunt expresses his disapprobation of the expensive way in which the young couple are living, but is interrupted by the entrance of Mr. Harcourt and Captain Thistleton. John Blunt discloses that Mrs. Harcourt and Thistleton are old acquaintances, that they used to "play together, sing duets, and make love, and quarrel, and kiss and make it up again." Harcourt becomes desperately jealous, and kind-hearted John Blunt is distressed at his words having caused so much misery. The tension of this scene is cleverly relieved by the entrance of Mr. Nubbly with a tray of ices, which he thrust's under Blunt's nose, saying, "Hices—take a Hice."

The second act opens in Mrs. Delacour's drawing room. After an amusing conversation between Nubbly and Jane Trimmer (Miss Hayter), Nubbly declaring that he has not been able to get her "himage out of his 'art," Mrs. Delacour and Mrs. Harcourt enter, Mrs. Harcourt having left her husband's roof through his jealousy of Thistleton. Thistleton then enters and complains of being weary. Mrs. Delacour discovers that he has Mrs. Harcourt's love-letter, which is the weapon with which he intends to carry on "War to the Knife," in his pocket-book, and while he lies asleep on the sofa after taking a sleeping-draught from the hand of Mrs. Delacour, Mrs. Delacour very cleverly steals the love-letter, and replaces it by a note, also in the pocket-book, from a dishonest bank manager, which implicates Thistleton in certain bank frauds. The changed note is then replaced in Thistleton's pocket-book and returned to his pocket. Harcourt enters and finds his wife and Mrs. Delacour and Thistleton together, which fans his jealousy, and even good John Blunt believes in his cousin's faithlessness.

Act third opens in an apartment of Mr. Harcourt's house. John Blunt is paying Mr. Harcourt's butcher's bill, and Mrs. Delacour is helping in the calculation. Nubbly enters intoxicated and demands the payment of his bill for "greengrocery and hevenick parties hattended," which account is paid with notes on the Somersetshire Royal Bank. Thistleton enters and demands the payment of certain I. O. Us. for money lost by Harcourt at cards. John Blunt pays this debt also, but as Thistleton glances at the cheque, he is evidently disturbed, as it is to be drawn upon the Somersetshire Royal Bank, which has stopped payment through his and the manager's fraudulent conduct. Just at this moment Thistleton takes from his pocket-book the pink note which he hands to Harcourt, saying, "Take it, my dear fellow, dwell with rapture upon the sentences of affection now lavished upon a worthier object, the pleasure in reciprocating which, however, may be a little dashed by the reflection that after all they are second-hand." The letter, however, is the one that proves Thistleton to be concerned in the Somersetshire Bank frauds. Sharpus (Major Hart) then enters with handcuffs, and the differences of the rest of the company are there and then at an end. Harcourt forgives his wife, and Blunt and Mrs. Delacour are in a fair way to be happy for ever after.

The play went without a single hitch. The scenery was good, and was changed without delay. Mr. Crowe's get-up with red-hair, and a waiter's clothes completely destroyed his identity, and his acting was inimitable. The drunken scene was most cleverly done, but it is matter for regret that the character had not been worthier so much talent and study. Hearty laughter, however, is not to be despised, and Nubbly's Sam Weller-like speaches caused most of the fun. Here's some of them. "It's an old belief of mine—there's a skillyton in every 'ouse." "Serciety's a smilin' 'umbug, it laughs 'oller when the canker's a gnawng at its 'art. Then he talks of a "Paty de Foregrass" of "a hoverbearing haspect" and of "boiling hindignation." Every word was said with the utmost clearness and deliberation, so that even those at the far end of the hall could hear quite distinctly. John Blunt was well personified by Mr. Propert. His get-up was good, and the Somersetshire accent capitally imitated. The scene where Nubbly mistook Blunt for a footman caused hearty laughter, and the love passages with Mrs. Delacour couldn't have been better rendered. Mrs. Swire's rendering of the kindly light-hearted widow was excellent, and her coolness and clear enunciation made her the favourite among the lady amateurs. Mrs. Pullan made a charming—perhaps a little too charming—servant maid, and Mrs. Hayter played her small part so well, that it was clear she could take a more prominent character effectively. Such complete success is rare even in Poona, which has long been famous for theatrical performances of no mean order. Many hope that the same company will give Poona another delightful evening, selecting a play worthier of their talents. It is doubtful whether "War to the Knife" contains a single sentence rising above the veriest commonplace, and the sketch given displays the weakness of the plot.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered..	71	88	72	47	68	74	67	8
Aug. 24, Wednesday...	0	57	0	74	0	75	1	11
" 25, Thursday ...	0	34	0	24	0	15	.....	
Total ...	72	79	73	45	69	64	68	19
Total corresponding date of last year ...	84	45	90	69	85	68	89	69

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

RETURN of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 23rd August 1887:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Ghadechi	20	24	Chuda	17	38
Songad	16	60	Chital	18	22
Dhola	22	30	Jetpur	30	44

THE CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES.

Our London correspondent writes:—You will shortly receive a visit from Sir Edward Walter, founder of the Corps of Commissionaires, on his way to Australia to establish branches of the Corps in the Colonies. He tells me that he thinks of going out in the new P. and O. steamer Victoria, which is due in Bombay in the third week of September. After a short stay in Bombay he will go to Karachi, and probably extend his journey in that direction to the "future battle fields of the war between England and Russia," which he regards as inevitable. In his letter to the *Times*, Sir Edward Walter speaks only of extending his system of finding employment for old soldiers and sailors in the Colonies, but I understand that he will consider whether an organization on the same lines can be started in India for utilizing pensioned sepoys. At present he confesses that he is almost as ignorant of her Majesty's Eastern Empire as the ordinary member of Parliament, and his object in visiting India is to try and inform himself rather than to give the people there the benefit of his ignorance. For this purpose he will visit Calcutta, Madras and other large centres, and I feel sure that all who can do so will assist him to the utmost in furthering the praiseworthy objects he has in view. Sir Edward Walter is in some respects a more remarkable man than his better known brother, the proprietor of the "leading journal." Sir Edward is one of the old school, and it is quite refreshing in these somewhat namby-pamby days to hear him naively express his views of men and things. He does not profess to be a philanthropist; indeed, he professes the greatest contempt for the school of philanthropists. He prides himself on being at the head of a great business concern, and if he succeeds in inspiring the same amount of confidence in the commercial men of Australasia that he has inspired in the same class at home, there can be no doubt that the movement he has at heart will succeed. The world knows nothing of its greatest men. I do not say that Sir Edward Walter is in the common acceptation of the term a great man, but he has proved himself to be an admirable organiser and successful administrator. If there were a few men like him at the head of our Government Departments the public would hear less than they do now of official ignorance and maladministration. Every one who has ever visited London is familiar with the neatly dressed and smart looking Commissionaires, many of them men with only one arm, who may be seen at the entrances to the hotels, clubs, and theatres and large business establishments, but few people even among those who reside from one year's end to the other in the Metropolis, are practically acquainted with the work that goes on in the uninviting and straggling building of a narrow court in the Strand that forms the head-quarters of the Corps of which Sir Edward Walter is the commandant. I must say I was almost as ignorant as other Londoners, until the other day I had an opportunity, through the courtesy of Sir E. Walter, of inspecting his barracks. By degrees most of the immediately joining houses have been acquired by the Corps of Commissionaires, and a portion of the premises abutting on Maiden Lane has been recently rebuilt in a somewhat imposing style. From the terraced roof of this lofty structure the view of London and its environs on a clear day is a very impressive one. The Corps numbers about 1,700 men, and as many of these live on the premises, there are dormotories, canteens, mess-rooms, and the other conveniences associated with regular barrack life. When, or soon after the Corps was started, thirty years ago, by Sir Edward, or as he then was Captain Walter, a handsome endowment fund was formed through the liberality of the Marchioness of Westminster, but otherwise the institution is self-supporting. It has never asked for a grant from the public funds, and would not take it if it were offered. Sir Edward Walter argues in this way, "If you take people's money you are not a perfectly free agent. If you stand on your own legs you can do what you please. We are perfectly independent, and no one can interfere with us." In its early days Sir Edward Walter met with some opposition through a misunderstanding of his objects, and he tells with great delight how, after failing to get Parliament to pass a measure protecting his "trademark" (he is fond of commercial terms), a friend of his by the exercise of great ingenuity persuaded a Committee of the House of Commons to introduce a clause into a Bill then under consideration which exactly carried out his wishes. Sir E. Walter is a strict disciplinarian, and although he is very kind to men who respect themselves and give satisfaction to their employers, he has no mercy for those who misbehave themselves. In no other way could he have secured for the Corps the high reputation which it now enjoys in London. Although, of course, the large majority of the Commissionaires are employed in the Metropolis, Sir E. Walter is constantly receiving applications for men from the provinces, and I am informed that there are at the present time upwards of 500 members of the Corps filling good situations in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Belfast, and other large towns. Knowing the *camaraderie* that exists among all ranks of the British Army, and how much interest military officers serving in India take in the welfare of old soldiers, I thought the foregoing particulars would possibly be of interest to many of the readers of the *Bombay Gazette*.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel G. S. Stevens, S. C., has retired from the service. The following is a record of his services:—Persian Expedition, 1857; Indian Mutiny, 1858-9 (served against insurgent Dessaies in the Sawunt Wari district and in the Mahi Kantha); Abyssinian Expedition, 1868 (medal); Arabia, 1871 (affairs of Dar-el-Kuduymir near Aden); Arabia, 1873 (against the Vonhahie tribe, near Aden); and Egyptian Expedition, 1882.

Deputy Surgeon-General L. S. Bruce, I. M. S., has been permitted to retire from the 15th prox., on a pension of £950.

Lieut. W. Ayerst, Bombay S. C., Assistant Commissioner, Burma, has been granted an extensions of leave for three months on sick certificate.

Lieut.-Col. C. J. S. Cahill. S. C., Second-in-Command, 14th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for twelve months.

The services of Captain A. W. B. Gordon have been replaced at the disposal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 22nd instant, the date on which Captain B. M. Hamilton, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, assumed the duties of Aide de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor.

Lieutenant H. Clowes, 34th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Sub-Assistant Commissary General on probation.

The services of Lieutenant H. S. Hazelgrove, 14th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Colonel G. E. Blowers, S.C., retires from the service at the end of this month on a pension of £713-5s. Colonel Blowers has seen considerable active service. As a midshipman in the late Indian Navy, he shared the dangers of the Persian campaign, and was present at the bombardment and capture of the forts of Bushire and Mohumra. A little later he assisted in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, taking a part in the capture of Kotah, the reoccupation of Ghendarer, the battle of Khotab-ke-Serai, the capture of Gwalior, the siege and capture of Powree, and the actions of Beejapore and Koonduye. In 1867-8 he served under Lord Napier in Abyssinia, being present at the storming of Magdala. After a long rest he was again on active service in the Afghan war in 1880, his principal exploit on that occasion being the march from Quetta to the relief of Kandahar.

Honorary Chaplain H. W. Griffiths has resigned the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant M. P. Salmon, S.C., having completed eleven years' service, has been promoted to be a Captain.

Lieutenant H. J. Forster, S.C., Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave for one year on medical certificate.

The Madras Government have sanctioned a gratuity of twelve months' net pay of his rank, *viz.*, Rs. 780, to Subadar Syed Yacoob, on account of wounds received by him in action in Burma in March last. The Medical Board that sat upon this officer considered that the wounds received by him were very severe, but, in their permanent effects, not nearly equivalent to the loss of a limb.

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

At the conversazione which preceded the opening of this exhibition yesterday, Dr. Wellington Gray, the president of the Bombay Amateur Photographic Society, asked for the indulgence of the spectators in judging the pictures. The work of the amateur votary of any art is always considered a subject rather for encouragement than for censure, and the critic who would frown upon any shortcomings he may detect in the work of a professional who has made a particular calling the business of his life, relaxes the standard of his judgment a great deal in favour of the man who follows an art as a pleasure and a recreation. But taken as a whole, we believe that the large collection of photographs, which is exhibited at the Framji Cowasji Institute, will merit the approval, in something more than a conventional sense, of the artist's discerning eye. When there are so many as 300 exhibits, and all of them by amateurs, it goes without saying that some of them should be of very indifferent merit. But we do not think it will be denied that the general standard of excellence is high, and the value of whatever commendation that may be bestowed on that account is heightened by the fact that the Society which has organized exhibition, the first of its kind in India, is not yet a year old. The committee had to select the exhibits from a very large number of aspirants to a place on the walls, and it is due to their judicious labours in the cause of the survival of the fittest that we find here an entire absence of specimens executed by the merest tyro. The Society numbers about sixty members at present; but we should not be surprised if one result of this exhibition were to draw many recruits to its ranks. For there are many pictures exhibited here which may serve to bring home to one's mind the pleasures of photography. Numerous improvements have, from time to time, been introduced in photography, and while the beginner in these days has the good fortune to learn the art at a time when it has already reached an advanced state of perfection, he may hope to see before very long still more noteworthy improvements. Colour photography, for instance, may be said to still a thing of the future. Many have applied their minds to discover the process, and the man who succeeds in making this discovery will certainly mark an era in the progress of this art.

Where most of the pictures displayed an almost equal degree of merit, the judges had not an easy task before them of selecting the best three for the gold, silver and bronze medals offered by the Society. The judges were Mr. A.K.Cliver, Mr. Rienzi Walton and Mr. M. Fisher, and the way in which they have performed their duty will deserve general approval. They however occasionally discovered points of merit which were invisible to the eye of the exhibitor, and in one instance, at any rate, they awarded a medal for a landscape photo which had been contemptuously flung aside by the artist, and subsquently cent in to fill up a gap! Modesty is ever blind to its own good qualities. The judges have offered the gold medal to Mr. Geo. Ewing, a member of the Photographic Society of India, who has exhibited some beautiful transcript scenery from Simla. The harmony of light and shade is admirably preserved, every outline of the dwellings standing on the mountain slope is clearly brought out, and the colour of the sky and of the range of mountains in the hazy distance is represented with admirable fidelity. Another photo, called "The View at Simla," is a very pretty piece of scenery, wild and grand. Dr. Wellington Gray carried off the silver medal. He is one of the comparatively few artists among the competitors who have paid attention to objects of local interest. His studies comprise bits of landscape from the Victoria Gardens, the Vehar Lake, and "a newly discovered island," in the last of which the effect of the reflection of trees in the water is beautiful. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson also exhibited several scenes of local interest, taken by the instantaneous process, such as the Apollo Bunder on a mail day, the Walkeshwar Tank, and Pydhonee. We see a vivid representation of the Bunder, with view of the shipping in the harbour; and the busy quarter of Pydhonee, with its temples and buildings in all their grotesque variety; the coming and going of men and carriages is represented admirably well, every feature of the scene, including the tramway lines, having been distinctly brought out. Mr. Nicholson has well entitled himself to the bronze medal which has been awarded to him. A prize had been offered to the best man among those competitors who were of less than a year's standing, and, perhaps, none will dispute the judges' award in this case in favour of Mr. H. Bromley. From the number and variety of pictures exhibited by him, he seems to be an enthusiastic student, and the work he has shown is very creditable for a beginner. His "Bombay Fisherm

look at the roundness of the figure and the modelling of the legs, then at the light and shade of the whole. You have here a really good photograph. The light is not too strong, so the whites are not without details, and the shadows are not too deep; the background is not lit up, which has the effect of making the figure stand out and giving it roundness and life. Sometimes to obtain this roundness in a figure, I have seen professionals in Europe adopt an arrangement of screens. A white screen was placed in such a position as to reflect light on to the back of the figure of the sitter, and one or two dark screens were used to throw shades on the blackground. What is wanted is to get the figure well lit up all round, and still not to have too much light, and also keep the background in the shade. If your light is all from one side, you get one side all white and the other all black; if your light is all from the top, you get heavy shadows under the eyes, nose and chin, and no half tones in the face; and if the light is too general, you get a flat photograph not standing away from the background.

Now look at No. 121, a portrait by G. Breithaupt. You will again observe that the figure is well lit up—good half tones in the face, the details very good, and no excessive contrasts. Altogether it is a very good photograph. Again, No. 171, "Our Ruth," by H. O'Connor, is a good picture—plenty of details, and good half tones, but the background is too heavy, and the toning should have been of a slightly warmer tint.

No. 2, portrait by G. Grant Craig, is also a good photograph, well printed, but a better arrangement of light would have greatly improved its appearance. No. 4, by the same amateur, is a pretty, artistically posed group, but the lines are not sharp, and the subject has slightly moved. No. 8, "a portrait of Sergeant Major Still," also by Mr. Craig, is a really good portrait. But the printing might have been better, and too much light has made the photograph look flat, and lack the roundness required.

Now let us look at No. 6, "My Bairns," by A. F. Cox. Here you have really a good specimen of artistic grouping, but the pictures are spoilt by the subjects not being well lit up. If it were the object of the artist to secure the effects of Rembrandt light, he should have had the light parts greater and shadows correspondingly deeper, but the lights here are not strong enough, and the faces are indistinct and shadowy.

No. 142, figure studies, by W. Gray, you will find to be interesting. Dark faces have to be treated carefully, as much light thrown on the face makes it blotchy. What you want is a good diffused light, with the top light as much possible taken off. A place within open air, with an awning over the sitter, is perhaps as good as any. What you require is plenty of light all round the sitter, not only in front or at one side, with a little depression of the awning on the side where you want a little more shadow.

Now let us look at the landscapes. In landscapes one of the most essential points is exposure. This can only be learned by practice, and even then the most experienced artist will sometimes make mistakes. Sometimes the light looks very bright, but yellow rays preponderate, and consequently it is less actinic than, perhaps, another day, when it looks less brilliant; but when white rays preponderate, and they are the actinic light of photography; these differences are not so frequent in India as in Europe, the days here being much more uniform. The Indian light has always a great quantity of the yellow heat-giving rays, while in Europe there is less yellow but greater variations in the component parts of the rays of the sun, which are of three qualities—red, yellow and white. When you have hit the correct exposure you will have a good negative. The next point is sharpness—good definition. This you will get with a good lens and careful focussing. Then you must see that your subject is well lit up, never choose the middle of the day, but rather between 9 and 11 a.m., or 2 to 4 p.m., so as to have the effect of the oblique rays of the sun; a top light cannot give you good details. See also that your subject is entirely covered by your lens. If the distance is too great, and is not covered by your lens, you will get indistinct and blotched distances in your picture. Focus your middle distance, and if the farthest point is in focus as well as the foreground, then you are all right. See that your subject is artistic—some nice shadows and clear lights, and always print a warm tone; black makes the shadows look too heavy, and the lights present too great a contrast.

Look at No. 174, Bund Road, Matheran, by Dr. Cook. This photograph would be simply perfect if it were better printed and nicely mounted and framed.

Examine No. 42, Mail Day, Apollo Bunder, by E. Ferrers Nicholson. You will see the forground in good focus, and the boats in the distance all clear and distinct, the middle distance beautifully clear and distinct, no distance looking like dark, foggy blotches. This picture is excellent and only wants a warmer tone in printing. "Paidownie," by the same amateur, is a clear, well-defined instantaneous picture,

Now look at Nos. 20, 40, 45 and 51, four views at Simla, by Geo. Ewing. These are all excellent in execution; the subjects are artistic, the photographs are sharp and distinct, the exposure good, and the printing excellent. I should like to have seen greater variety in his subjects, but I call your particular attention to the tone of the prints of these four views, as also to the tone of Nos. 11 and 13 by W. Gray.

For artistic grouping and feeling I ask you to look at the enlargements by R. Remfry, which in every point are really good and carefully executed. I should, however, prefer the tone not to be so grey; a warm tone would have set them off better. With these few hints I leave you to enjoy the treat you have before you, only repeating what I have said before, "Do not only go to see, but go to learn."

Do not let your chances like sunbeams pass you by,
You never miss the water until the well runs dry.

THE APOLLO BUNDER ROOMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can nothing be done towards remedying the most disgraceful and dangerous manner in which conveyances are permitted to block up the main entrance to these Rooms? I understand that the proprietors have repeatedly complained that a very large percentage of the carriages standing under the covered way belong to members of the Yacht Club who do not patronize the Rooms. If this be so, the members must be excessively mean and selfish, as they ought to provide accommodation for themselves on their own premises, and not cause so much inconvenience to the public.

Yesterday evening there was a complete block of conveyances, horses' heads turned in all directions, and many of the carriages belonging to those unconnected with the Club had to remain outside exposed to a very heavy shower of rain. If the covered way forms a portion of the premises leased to Messrs. Green and Read, I do not see why the police ought not to protect them, by instantly ordering the removal of *all* conveyances belonging to those who have no legitimate business at the Rooms. Had a stampede occurred yesterday evening, the coroner would have had to hold a considerable number of inquests.—Yours, &c.

Aug. 25. SCOTUS.

THE PROPOSED HINDU CREMATORIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading article of the 22nd inst., anent the proposed crematorium for Hindus, there is one point which challenges inquiry—I mean the figure 13,000 which you give as the yearly total of low-caste Hindus who are buried. On referring to the latest report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, I find that the total number of deaths for the year was 21,000 and odd, and the total number of low-caste Hindus who died during the year as 1,700 and odd. The total mortality figures for the last five years average about 20,000, and it is not possible that out of these 20,000 the number of deaths from low-caste burying Hindus alone could be so very large as 13,000, leaving 7,000 for the rest of the population of Bombay, *i.e.*, incremating Hindus of all classes, Mussalmans, Parsis, Christians, &c.

The argument of "saving in expense" on which both you and Mr. Charles lay so much stress, depends mainly on the total number of low-caste Hindu burials. If that number, instead of being so large as 13,000, dwindles to a fourth or even less than that, the question naturally arises whether it is wise or politic to offend the religious and moral susceptibilities of a large class of the most law-abiding population of Bombay for a little saving in expenditure.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 23. B. D. D.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

THE Committee of the Bombay Corporation met again yesterday to discuss the new Municipal Bill. Section 139 says that among the taxes levied on lands and buildings in the city there shall be a general tax of not less than eight and not more than twelve per cent. of their rateable value. Dr. Blaney, who occupied the chair, proposed that for the words "general tax" the words "consolidated rates" should be substituted, and that seven per cent. should be fixed as the minimum rate. After some discussion, it was resolved to ask for the opinion of the Municipal solicitors, as to whether it was competent to the Corporation to make the proposed reduction. Section 140 says that the water tax shall be levied only in respect of premises—(*a*) to which a private water-supply is furnished from, or which are connected by means of communication-pipes with any Municipal water-work; or (*b*) which are situated in a portion of the city in which the Commissioner has given public notice that sufficient water is available from Municipal water-works for furnishing a reasonable supply to all the premises in the said portion. A majority of the Committee were of opinion that such of the owners of properties who had wells or other sources of water-supply of their own would have to pay the tax, if sub-section (*b*) were allowed, although they might make no use of the water supplied by the Municipality. On the motion of Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, the sub-section was therefore omitted. Section 143 says that "The Secretary of State for India in Council shall pay to the Corporation, in lieu of the general tax from which buildings and lands vesting in him are exempted by clause (*b*) of section 142, such annual sum as an officer, from time to time, appointed by the Governor in Council may, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, determine to be fair and reasonable." On the motion of Major Martin the latter portion of the section was altered as follows:—"Such annual sum as may, from time to time, be agreed upon between the Governor in Council and the Corporation, and in the event of no agreement being come to then by arbitration." Section 144 runs as follows:—"For section 36 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the following section shall be substituted, namely, 36. The Board shall pay annually on the thirtieth day of September, to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, in lieu of the general tax leviable from the Board by the said Corporation, such sum as the Governor in Council shall from time to time determine." Major Martin proposed that the concluding words of the section, namely, "such sum as the Governor in Council shall from time to time determine," be cut out, and the following words be substituted in their place, "such sum as may be agreed upon between the Governor in Council and the Corporation, and in the event of no agreement being come to then by arbitration." The chairman said that he saw no reason why the Port Trust should not be assessed in the same way as the other properties in the city. As a matter of fair play and a matter of principle, the chairman contended that the Port Trust should be treated no other way than the owners of private property. Mr. Javerilal agreed with the views expressed by the chairman, and proposed that the section be omitted. Mr. K. N. Kabraji was also of opinion that the Port Trust was a prosperous body which should be made to way the same rates as other private properties in the city. Mr. Harold King did not think it advisable that the Port Trust should be made to pay any thing more than what was provided in the Act. Mr. K. M. Shroff moved an amendment to the effect that the Port Trust property in the city shall be liable to all rates and cesses as all the other prtperties in the city. Other amendments were proposed, and there would probably have been a long discussion, but Mr. King having called the chairman's attention to the want of a quorum, the meeting was adjourned till this afternoon.

KIRKEE SKY RACES.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 24.

THE above races were run last evening in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

1ST RACE.—"The Knockimover Stakes."—Value Rs. 49, for all *bona fide* polo ponies, 13-3 and under. Arabs 13-3 to carry 11st. 7lbs. Weight for age, class and inches. Winner of a race value. Rs. 49 or more, once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Winner of a race, value Rs. 100, 5 lbs. extra in addition. ½ mile. The entries were:—

Capt. Phayre's g c b g Patrol, 11st., Owner 1
Major Rochfort's g a p Whiskey, 11st., Mr. Hotham. 2
Hon. Yarde-Buller's c b p Bo Shwe, 11st., Owner ... 3
Mr. Morris's g c b g Tomtit, 8st. 10lbs., Owner 0

In this race Patrol won by a length, two lengths separating Whiskey and Bo Shwe, who were second and third, respectively.

Time—60 secs.

2ND RACE.—"Kirkee Pony Handicap."—Value Rs. 49. Presented by the officers, Sappers and Miners, with Rs. 15 to the second. For all ponies 13-3 and under, the property of officers at Kirkee. 5 furlongs.

Mr. Falkiner's g a p Peregrine, 11st. 2 lbs., Owner... 1
Major Rochfort's g a p Brandy, 10st. 8lbs., Major Hotham 2
Mr. Cloete's br c b p Pluto, 10st. 12lbs., Capt. Potts.. 3
Mr. Twining's b c b p Piggie, 10st. 13lbs..... 0
Mr. Stuart's b c b p Tacol, 10st. 12lbs., Mr. Dunlop.. 0
Mr. de Berry's ch c b m Begam, 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. Lovett's g c b m Dawn, 10st. 5lbs., Mr. Payne... 0
Mr. Hawis's b c b p Tommy, 10st. 11lb., Mr. Ford ... 0
Mr. Heath's w c b m Lady, 10st. 11lb. 0
Mr. Williams' b c b p Bonnie Boy, 9st. 12lbs., Mr. Warburton 0

In the second race Piggie and Lady were scratched. Peregrine won by four lengths, Brandy being second, and Pluto third.

Time—1 min. 19½ secs.

3RD RACE.—"A Pony Steeplechase"—Value Rs. 49. For all ponies 13-3 and under. Weight for age, class, and inches. Arabs 13-3 to carry 11-7. Winner of a chase, value Rs. 49, once 7lbs., oftener 12lbs. extra. About 1½ miles.

Mr. Hanwell's b a p Bruin, 11st. 3lbs., Mr. Creagh... 1
Capt. Phayre's ch c b p Scout, 10st. 11lbs., Owner... 2
Mr. Tisdall's ch a p Sir Charles, 11st 7lbs 3
Mr. Wilkins' w c b p Snowball, 11st., Mr. Pease..... 0
Mr. Powell's g a p Dazzle, 11st. 7lbs., Owner 0
Mr. Herbert's g a p Jack Russell, 11st. 3lbs., Major Hotham 0
Capt. The Hon. Yarde-Buller's ch c b m Sweetheart, 10st 3lbs., Owner 0
Sir Thomas Thompson's Jimmy, Mr. Hanwell..... 0
Major Hannay's d c b p Malcus, 10st. 2lbs., Mr. Falkiner 0
Mr. Buck's g c b p Grey Bird, 10st. 6lbs..... 0
Mr. Tisdall's b a b Jerry, 11st. 7lbs., Owner..... 0

In the above race Sweetheart, Jimmy and Jerry were scratched. Bruin came in first, closely followed by Scout, with Sir Charles a good third.

Time—4 min. 23 secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Drawing-room Stakes."—Value Rs. 49. For all Arabs and C. B. hacks. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Weight for age and class raised 21lbs. Winner of a race, value Rs. 40 or more, once 7lbs., twice 12lbs., oftener 16lbs., extra. ¾ mile.

Capt. The Hon. Yarde-Buller's b a h Rifleman, 10st. 11lbs., Major Hotham..... 1
Major Parker-Jervis' b a h Warrior, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Payne 2
Mr. Herbert's b a h Asil, 10st. 7lbs., Owner..... 3
Mr. Grainger's b c b m Stella, 11st. 7lbs 0
Major Hannay's b a c Bushman, 10st. 3lbs 0
Mr. Espie's c a h May Day, 10st. 3lbs., Owner 0

In this race all started, Rifleman came in first Warrior second, and Asil third, two lengths only separating the first and second, and a similar distance the second and third.

Time—1 min. 30 secs.

5TH RACE.—"Grand International Menagerie Race." Prize, a cake. An open distance handicap for all men and beasts. No horses, mules, jackasses, or dogs allowed. Entries close and name on the course immediately before the 1st race.

The Menageri race was won by Dunlop's turkey, a bhile came in first, but was disqualified, the owner being in front. Hanwell's camel was also disqualified owing to his height.

Mr. Ali Abdoola acted as starter, and Mr. Anderson as judge.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are beyond all doubt the most valuable and most convenient medicines that travellers can take across the seas to distant climes for change of climate, and the new conditions and surrounding of life to which they will be exposed will assuredly give rise to great disturbances of the system and to such especial morbid states of the blood and constitution generally as will render the use of these effectual remedies highly necessary, for they will find in them a ready and safe means of relief in most of the diseases which afflict the human race, and with them at hand they may be said to have a physician always at their call.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship Sir Lancelot, Captain G Noel, will sail this morning for the False Point

THE steamer Adirondack, 1,302 tons, Captain R Green, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf in ballast.

THE steamer Clan Macdonald, was cleared out last evening for Antwerp. She will sail to-day laden with a general cargo under Captain W J Rule.

THE steamer Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain John Carson, brought to Bombay yesterday a general cargo from Coast Ports and Calcutta via Colombo.

THE steamer Calder, Captain J Cormack, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and opium and 58 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilve, 1,586 tons, Captain J A Guard, was cleared out yesterday for Genoa and Valencia. She is laden with a general cargo.

THE ship Ardencluthe, 1,222 tons, Captain J Hamilton, brought to Bombay yesterday, a cargo of sugar and rum, and 52 deck passengers from Mauritius which ports. She left on the 9th instant.

THE steamer Baghdad, Captain F M Frohawk, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Zanzibar and Mozambique (July 22), laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sergeant W Seeforth, 2nd N Stafford Regt, and 61 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Canara, 1,229 tons Captain J W Simpson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers on board:—Miss Palmer, Mr and Mrs C Espinala, and one child, Mr M da Silva e Mama—for Marmagoa and 20 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

25TH AUGUST, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ Victoria	2205	W. Russell.....	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Surat	1676	Parfitt	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Lombardy...	1726	G. C. Brooks.....	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Taif	857	Shumacker	E	Haji Cassim Joosub & Co.
„ Clan Ogilvie	..	J. A. Guard	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Stura	1415	Marchi.....	H	F. Bozzoni.
„ Rosario	1221	McKay	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ Eden Hall..	2353	McDougal	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Huzara	1336	Campbell	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Inchulva ..	1453	Hough	O	Boyts Craig.
„ Peveril	1074	A. Burgess	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
25	Peshwa (s)	Carson.....	Coast and Calcutta, Aug. 1.
	Baghdad (s).....	Frohawk ..	Mozambique, July 22
	Ardencluthe (sp.).	Hamilton ..	Mauritius, Aug. 9.
	Calder (s)	Cormack....	Persian Gulf, Aug. 9

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Canara (s)	Simpson	Coast Ports and Calcutta.
	Clan Ogilvie (s) ..	Guard	Genoa & Valencia.
	Adiroudeck s) ..	Green	Bussorah.
	Hutton Hall.....	Slater	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Peshwa, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Calder, for Mauritius.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Clan MacDonald, Rule, for Antwerp.
Ship Sir Lancelot, Noel, for the False Point.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
21 Felix Estivant....Morean ....Bourbon, July 12.
Sophia Foakim ..Braddon ....Muscat, July 27.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug
22 Clan Macpherson s... ..... Liverpool.
23 Mirzapore s..... ..... Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 25.

Ramsay, Major-Genl, Bl, late K O S Boiderers, on retirement from Meerut.
Smith, Lt, Hyderabad Contingent, R A, on privilege leave, from Hingoli.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 23.

Cathbertson, Capt, Bo R A, on leave, to England.
August 25.
Francklynn, Major, Mad, Comt Dept, from privilege leave, to Secunderabad.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 26.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

565—E Wilkin—Keshowal Parbhoodas and another vs Nathoobhai Shamlal and another—Craigie, L and O, and Hore, C and B.—Part heard.
564—Mirza H K—Sorabjee Framjee Bomonjee vs Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee and another—Ardasir, H and D.
566—Hore, C and B—Premjee Vussonjee vs Lukhmidas Khimjee and others—Little, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

7-87—Little, S, F and N—Krishnarao Moroba vs. Radhabai, widow of Atmaram Ramchunderji—Craigie L and O.
9-87—Craigie, L and O—Radhabai, widow of Atmaram Ramchanderjee vs. Krishnarao Moroba.—Little, S, F and N.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Long Causes.

152-87—Moreshwar L—Ismail Haji Isack vs. Mahomed Hajee bin Syed Budroodin—Crawford and B.
30-87—Jafferson B. and D. Sakharam Gungaram Udar and another vs Toolsibai and other M H. Khan.
119-87—Janardhan G. Runchordas Soorji and another vs. Cumarbai and another Hore C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardeser, H and D.—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Thackardas, D and C—For Counsel's reply.

FROM the return showing the operation of the European Vagrancy Act in the Madras Presidency for 1886, it would appear that, though there was an increase of 15 in the number of admissions during the year under review, as compared with 1885, there has nevertheless been a decline both in the strength of the Workhouse population and in the total expenditure incurred, as compared with earlier years. The increase in the number of admissions, as compared with 1885, occurs mainly under the head of sailors, 17 of whom entered the institution, against only 3 in the previous year. The Inspector-General has been requested to report, after consultation with the Port Officer, whether he can suggest any explanation of this fact. Deportations to England have considerably decreased during recent years (from 16 in 1882 to 2 in 1886), while the proportion of released vagrants "not accounted for" has increased. The total expenditure during the year (Rs. 4,726) is declared to be the smallest on record, but the saving is shown to be due to the decrease in the number of deportations at Government expense under section 16 of the Act. The actual maintenance charges of the Workhouse are much the same as in the previous year.

RUSSIAN capitalists are giving their attention to the cultivation of cotton in the Trans-Caspian. A large tract of land near Merv has been purchased by a Russian Company, for the purpose of establishing a cotton plantation, and experiments have already been made with satisfactory results. Foreign enterprise is, however, not to be admitted into that region, as an American Company that applied for an allotment of land in the vicinity of Merv for the cultivation of cotton has been refused permission to establish itself in the Trans-Caspian.

ENGLAND'S STRENGTH IN WAR.

COLONEL VALENTINE BAKER, better known now perhaps as Baker Pasha, has contributed to an Englishman again are article which has attracted much attention, on England's strength in War. We quote the following important passages:—

A STRONG NAVY REQUIRED.

It is clear that the navy must hold the first and most prominent position in this consideration. The army important as it is must always hold a secondary place. It has been a sort of political axiom in the past, that the English navy must and should ever be stronger than any probable combination that could be brought against it. We now know that this position has very recently been temporarily forfeited. When Lord Salisbury succeeded to office in 1885, all the great Powers of Europe were on the verge of a coalition against England. The danger was skilfully averted, and Lord Rosebery, on his succession, wisely preserved the continuity of the foreign policy which had been inaugurated by his predecessor. It is clear that if England is to maintain useful alliances, we must be strong. No country would care to identify its interests with those of a weak Power that had lost its prestige. Why, for instance, should Germany shape her policy with that of England, unless she can foresee some reciprocal advantage derivable from England's strength in case of need?

THE ADVANCE OF RUSSIA.

As regards Russia, with what marvellous rapidity and cleverness has she made her advances, until she is now almost at the gates of Herat! Fourteen years ago, when; accompanied by the late Lieutenant Gill, R.E., I first explored the North Persian frontier, which had then been unvisited by any Europeans, Russia was upon the Oxus and upon the Attrek. And when, on our return, I urged the case with which an advance might be made a long the northern base of the Daman-i-kuh rang, and the certainty that ere long Russia would make the attempt, the idea was scouted as one that at least would not be carried out in our time. Yet in fourteen short years not only has Russia established herself in these regions, and subjugated the Turcoman tribes, but has actually completed railway communication to her most important advanced posts, and before many months have passed way, will be ready for a spring upon Herat should the moment prove opportune.

Nor I can forget long conversations and arguments with Skoboleff upon this subject in 1887, when the Russian advance was still barred by the Turcoman occupation of Geok Tepe. Skoboleff then pointed out to me everything that has since happened in Asia, as the certain line of action that would be taken by Russia. But his prophecies went forward to much that is still unfulfilled. I will remember his words one evening after a rather animated discussion. "We must have Herat; from there we can creep forward until we become conterminous with you in India; and then God help you! for remember that India is a conquered country and will ever be open to our intrigues." It is always painful and regrettable when we have to treat present friends as possible enemies. But nations cannot afford to be sentimental, and the events of the past few weeks have clearly proved that a combination between France and Russia against this country is within the range of practical politics.

DEFECTS IN OUR NAVY.

Are we prepared for such an emergency? Is our navy now so strong and so well supplied with secure coaling-stations as to be able to ensure England against any reasonable possibility of a mishap? Is our army in such a state as to afford the navy due and proper support either offensively or defensively? Is India ready for the stress that might be thrown upon her? We are lamentably deficient in fast cruisers to support our commerce, and that our coaling-stations are still unsecured. We know also that the construction of guns does not keep pace with the requirements of our ships and of the new fortified works that are completed, or that will be necessary, in many of our colonies, in order to secure our trade-routes. This is an important deficiency. Can it be rapidly remedied? Is the admirable principle inaugurated by Lord George Hamilton of subsidising fast merchant steamers suitable for war cruisers, being extended? This arrangement is obviously equally beneficial both to the Government and to the ship-owner. We read every day of the launching or construction of steamer with extreme speed. Are they arranged and registered so that, if qualified, they may be utilised by this country in case of war? If the principle is carried out to its logical conclusion, it would seem that we must thus gain an advantage over all other nations in proportion to the superiority of our trade.

THE DANGER OF OUR TRADE.

And there is one point of paramount importance to which I would call special attention, and for which provision should be made in time of peace, or it will be too late to obviate the danger. When hostilities broke out between the Northern and Southern States of America, insurance rates on American vessels natuarally rose to war premiums. The result was that the greater portion of the carrying trade passed into English hands. But it did not revert to American bottoms at the conclusion of the war.

Trade once diverted does not return to its original source. It is perfectly clear that if England were at war with any great Continental Power, the same cause would produce the same effect, and that we should perminently lose that trade which is now so greatly enriching this country. Yet this result might easily be prevented if measures were taken in time. Let the Government come to an arrangement with Lloyds, by which all British vessels should be insured at ordinary premiums in case of war, the Government being responsible for the war premiums or for war losses. By this means we should retain our trade and the cost, to the country would be as nothing compared to be permanent loss of our commerce. For we know by experience that in these days wars are of short duration whereas trade once gone may never be regained. This is a question of such vital moment that it demands the most serious attention both of the Government and of the nation and it is one that cannot be postponed until the emergency arises. As regards our naval power in general there can be no doubt that much remains to be desired; but admiralty has taken the principal reforms most vigorously in hand.

WHAT ENGLAND OUGHT TO SPEND.

In considering the annual expenditure necessary for England in order to maintain her naval superiority we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that France is our only serious reval. Encouraged perhaps by our naval weakness in the past, France has of late years entered upon a most dangerous and costly competition with this country—a competition that must press most heavily upon the British taxpayer so long as it endures. Under these circumstances it might prove good economy to show by one great effort that England will suffer no naval equality, but that she intends in the future, as in the past, to maintain at all costs her position as paramount "Mistress of the Seas."

When we turn from maritime to military expenditure we open out a question of far greater difficulty and complication. Army reforms in recent years have become convinced that at present we do not get our money's worth for our money, and this is a point upon which all practical soldiers are agreed. It is generally allowed that our military system is a very patch-work arrangement, built up at intervals by spasmodic attempts at improvement, but unsatisfactory as a whole. That the army is more ready for war than it was in the days of the Crimea no one can deny, but it does not meet the requirements of the nation, and does not yield the results which so large an expenditure should ensure. There are several reasons which have led to this unfortunate position. There can be no doubt that the military demands of this country differ materially from those of the great Continental Powers.

WE MUST HAVE AN OFFENSIVE ARMY.

The possession of India, and of our vast and extended colonies, place us in a totally different category. This is most clearly proved by the difficulties which some of those Powers have recently encountered in carrying on little wars far away from their own shores. With us these difficulties are constant. It may safely be asserted that the strain put upon the British soldier by the arduous nature of our foreign service is far greater than that falling upon any military Power in the world. Possibly the knowledge of this fact, coupled with the supposed security afforded by our insular position, has induced the dislike, and confirmed the unwillingness, to accept conscriptive or compulsory service. Another common but equally false reason given for our military unpreparedness is the dislike which is supposed to prevail in this country to the idea of an offensive army. Nothing can be weaker than such a supposition. An army that is not ready for offensive action is a useless force. We do not require an army as a military toy in time of peace, but for the actual results which it will give in case of war. And it must always be remembered that it is a military axiom beyond question, that a purely defensive force must ever succumb to one capable of offence or defence. The common-sense of the country will, I feel convinced, never accept such weak explanations of our acknowledged military unreadiness. The real answer lies in the fact that we have never carefully examined the question of what are our military requirements in time of peace and in time of war. And as this has never been laid down and accepted, the army has annually fluctuated. Governments having no fixed data for the military necessities of the nation, have, perhaps naturally, treated the Estimates as a purely financial question and subjected them to reductions and economies whenever it suited party or political purposes to curtail expenditure. Then when wars broke out or rumours of wars come upon us, there has been constant panics, followed by enormous and profligate outlays of millions without any permanent results being attained. During the Russo-Turkish scare six millions were thus expended, and during the Egyptian campaigns a still larger sum. If the spasmodic expenditure during the last forty years, with its utterly inappreciable permanent results, could be carefully examined, the country would never rest until it had placed its army upon an efficient footing for war.

The fact is, that during the long period of peace, which may be said to have terminated in 1848, our whole military administrative organisation had become incongruous. The general break-down of this confused arrangement during the Crimean war caused such excitement throughout the country, that we immediately rushed into the extreme of complete centralisation.

THE ARMY WE OUGHT TO HAVE.

The first question to decide is, What offensive and what defensive armies ought we to expect from our present outlay? Secondly, What will be the composition of these two respective forces? It is clear that the volunteers and the yeomanry must be looked upon a purely defensive. But the militia certainly should not be so considered. In recent wars we have constantly utilised the militia abroad on their volunteering by regiments. It is evident that no military calculations can be made beforehand upon a system based on such a principle. I have consulted many militia colonels, and they have invariably told me that nothing would be more popular with force than that it should be liable to service abroad as well as at home in case of war. They said that it would raise the whole tone, and that both officers and men would think more highly of themselves if subject to such service in times of emergency. There can be no doubt that, since the brilliant success that has been attend by the Volunteer movement, the position of the militia has become more or less anomalous, and this would be entirely reversed by the change proposed. The militia would feel themselves to be part of the offensive force of the country. And it will be seen, when entering upon further calculation, what a vast increase to the military strength of the nation would result from this slight modification. Every well-organised army in Europe can place half its force in the field in case of war. At the present moment England cannot place 30,000 or even 20,000 men in the field without drawing heavily upon the remainder of the army.

If the change I have advocated be admitted, we have an offensive army of 250,605. If we accept the principle adopted in other countries that half this force should be available for the field, we should have a field army of 175,302 of all ranks, but important reductions must be made.

It is clear that our whole system must be radically wrong when we have not 30,000 men so prepared; and even if we had the two *corps d'armee* contemplated, or 60,000 men, it would not be half the number which we have a right to expect.

NECESSARY REFORMS.

It is perfectly true that we have not the number of cavalry regiments or batteries maintained at the war strength specified, but this only proves that they ought to be so maintained, unless their immediately available reserve men (that is to say, men who have passed into the reserve within the two previous years) are sufficient to swell them to their strength. There can be no worse economy than keeping cavalry regiments and horse or field batteries below their war establishment of men. All the Continental military Powers have fully realised this fact, and we should do well to follow their example. What can be the use of maintaining expensive cadre regiments or batteries that are not, and cannot be made, fit for service within the time that the short wars of the present day are likely to last?

Thus in the general consideration of the component parts of our field army of 100,000 combatants, we have all that is necessary existing, subject only some slight modifications. And we should have the whole of the milita regiments (minus the ten battalions alluded to) available for any other necessary services. It is quite clear that they might usefully be employed on lines of communications, and in strengthening colonial garrisons, as well as for home defence. But when we look to the departmental corps necessary for this field army, we find large deficiencies, but deficiencies that can be easily and cheaply remedied. Nothing can prove this want more forcibly than the fact that in the organisation of the proposed two *corps d'armee*, it has actually been found necessary to use up our remaining field batteries as receive ammunition columns; thus destroying our most highly trained cadres, and utilising them for duties which only require half-trained carters.

It is evident that, in order to qualify men for transport service, a very short training would suffice. For riding and driving waggons small men are desirable. We might therefore enlist men of good chests measurement, who are now excluded from the army from being below the standard. We should thus open a new strata of recuiting, and have a practically unlimited supply, without interfering with the general recruiting for the army.

I have now shown that it is quite possible with our existing establishments to maintain a field army of 123,000. The German army in 1886 numbered 1,492,104 men. The field army was 763,322 strong or more than one-half. This enormous force only cost £18,850,401, as against £18,233,200, the cost of the small British army which, as before observed, could not put 30,000 men into the field without destroying the remainder. Surely, in the face of so startling a comparison, we could not do better than imitate that system. It seems impossible to understand how the stores and armament of our small army can cost so much money, and unfortunately no amount of study will explain it. We have had painful reason to know recently that our arms are not of the best description. Our artillery is not supplied with guns of a uniform pattern—in fact we have many kinds of guns now in use—and the result of this in case of war could not fail to be disastrous, and a regular supply of ammunition would be impossible. We have no sufficient reserve of moderately serviceable breech-loading rifles in case of the volunteers being as largely augmented as they evidently would be in time of emergency. We have no equipment ready for the volunteers, in case of their services being required in time of war. There exist many other minor deficiencies too numerous to mention in the present article. I remember some years ago being shown at Woolwich an ordinary transport waggon, much too heavy for practical use, and I was informed that its cost was £90, whilst one of a superior character had cost £120. At this same time I had seen useful transport carts serving with the Austrian army in time of war which cost £19.

The system of virtually concentrating our whole store departments at Woolwich has most serious disadvantages. This has been constantly pointed out, together with the fact that our only arsenal is not in the most secure position. It was determined years ago that a second arsenal should be established on Cannock Chase, in the Midland counties; but nothing was done, and the project was allowed to drop. It is perfectly clear that each ormy crops should have its own stores of all kinds ready at its point of embarkation. This arrangement might also be extended to the division forming the army corps, which should have their stores in readiness at the headquarters of the division. The regiments composing the division would naturally change frequently, but this would not in any way affect the divisional store system, as the stores would be of a uniform character. In fact we should strive to decentralise just as much as we have striven in the past to centralise, and this latter with such eminently unsatisfactory results.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

In the general consideration of our future army the volunteers cannot be passed over without notice. This fine national force, which at first was rather sneered at, has steadily made its way both in strength and efficiency, until it now numbers 226,000 effectives of all ranks. But even these figures is no way represent its real strength. There are probably at least half a million of men in addition who have undergone training and left the force, but who would certainly return to it in case of any great emergency; and the youth of the country might be trusted to join in almost unlimited numbers should the day of peril ever fall upon England. The volunteers would be especially useful for garrisoning our fortified posts, or in the defence of field-works, which might be rapidly thrown up. For the latter role guns of position would be required. This would be an extension of the force which it is very desirable to see established. Batteries of position might easily be raised in the rural districts and horsed by the farmer's teams. The question of the defence of England in case of invasion has not received the practical attention which it merits. The construction in time of peace of great fortified camps in carefully selected positions would almost guarantee the country against a successful attack. Why should not such lines be chosen and planned by competent Engineer officers? and why should not the volunteers gradually construct these field-works? Such experience would be more practically useful than field-days at Brighton or at Dover, although I would in no way disparage such gatherings. The men would know the ground that they would probably have to occupy in case the emergency arose. But it is imperatively necessary that the volunteer force should be equipped. Without equipment it could not be moved and retained in any position, and it would be too late to attempt this equipment when the day of trial had arrived.

COSTLY ECONOMY.

It would then be possible to maintain a definite system, which would conduce to real economy as well as to greatly increased efficiency. The constant changes which now occur would disappear, and officers and men would gain increased confidence in the military machine of which they form a part. Knowing exactly what sum would annually be voted for army purposes, it would be in the interest of the military authorities to watch over any unnecessary expenditure, and to maintain a rigid system of economy.

During the last three years, from the time when the country became convinced that the navy had fallen below its proper strength, an annual extraordinary vote has been passed in order to restore it to a thoroughly effective state. The same measure must be applied to the army, and then when it has been supplied with all that is now lacking, it may in the future be steadily maintained on an effective footing without any addition to the present Estimates. There can be no worse economy than to keep up a costly force that is always unready for war.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

And how changed would be England's position and England's influence in the councils of Europe, if her navy were strong enough to be worthy of its great

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AND SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF.

THE current number of the *Contemporary Review*, contains an article by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, critising some of the statements made by Sir M. E. Grant Duff in reply to Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P. Says Mr. Dadabhai :—

I have never felt more disappointed and grieved with any writings by an English man than with the two articles by Sir Grant Duff—a gentleman who has occupied the high positions of Under-Secretary of State for India and Governor of Madras. Whether I look to the superficiality and levity of his treatment of questions of serious and melancholy importance to India, or to the literary smartness of off hand reply which he so often employs in the place of argument, or to the mere sensational assertions which he puts forward as proofs, I cannot but feel that both the manner and matter of the two articles are, in many parts, unworthy of a gentleman of Sir Grant Duff's position and expected knowledge. But what is particularly more regrettable is his attitude towards the educated classes, and the sneers he has levelled against higher education itself. If there is one thing more than another for which the Indian people are peculiarly and deeply grateful to the British nation, and which is one of the chief reasons of their attachment and loyalty to British rule, it is the blessing of education which Britain has bestowed on India. Britain has every reason to be proud of, and to be satisfied with, the results, for it is the educated classes who realize and appreciate most the beneficence and good intentions of the British nation; and by the increasing influence which they are now undoubtedly exercising over the people, they are the powerful chain by which India is becoming more and more firmly linked with Britain. This education has produced its natural effects, in promoting civilization and independence of character—a result of which a true Britain should not be ashamed and should regard as his peculiar glory. But it would appear taht this independence of character and the free criticisms passed by he educated classes on Sir Grant Duff's acts have ruffled his composure. He has allowed his feelings to get the better of his judgment.

Mr. Dadabhai remarks that there are three parties concerned in the question of India—(1) The British nation, (2) those authorities to whom the Government of India is entrusted by the British nation, and (3) the natives of British India. As regards the first of these parties he says :—

The British nation has done its part nobly, has laid down, and pledged itself before God and the world to a policy of justice and generosity towards India, in which nothing is left to be desired. That policy is complete and worthy of its great and glorious past and present. No, we Indians have no complaint against the British nation or British rule. We have everything from them to be grateful for. It is against its servants, to whom it has entrusted our destinies, that we have something of which to complain. Or rather, it is against the system which has been adopted by its servants, and which subverts the avowed and pledged policy of the British nation, that we complain, and against which I appeal to the British people.

The question of England's policy towards India is then discussed, Mr. Dadabhai explaining that that the British nation had proclaimed to the world what their policy was to be, viz., the policy of justice and of the advancement of humanity. Passing on to the subject of the poverty of India, the writer says :—

In my paper on "The Poverty of India," I have worked out from official figures that the total income of British India is only Rs.. 20 (40s., or, at present exchange, nearer 30s.,) per head per annum. It must be remembered that the mass of the people cannot get this average of Rs. 20. as the upper classes have a larger share than the average; also that this Rs. 20 per head includes the income or produce of foreign planters or producers, in which the interest of the natives does not go further than being mostly common labourers at competitive wages. All the profits of such produce are enjoyed by, and carried away from the country by the foreigners. Subsequently, in my correspondence with the Secretary of State for India in 1880, I placed before his lordship, in detailed calculations based upon official returns, the income of the most favoured province of the Punjab and the cost of absolute necessaries of life here for a common agricultural labourer. The income is, at the outside, Rs. 20 per head per annum, and the cost of living Rs. 34. No wonder then that forty or eighty millions or more people of British India should go "through life on insufficient food." My calculations, both in "The Poverty of India" and "The condition of India" (the correspondence with the Secretary of State), have not yet been shown by anybody to be wrong or requiring correction. I shall be glad and thankful if Sir Grant Duff would give us his calculations, and show us that the income of British India is anything like that of the Western countries of Europe.

Sir Grant Duff knows well that any poverty in the countries of Western Europe is not from want of wealth or income, but from unequal distribution. But British India has her whole production or income itself most wretched. There is no wealth, and therefore the question of its right distribution or of any comparison with the countries of Western Europe or with England, is very far off indeed. Certainly a gentleman like Sir Grant Duff ought to understand the immense difference between the character of the conditions of the poorer masses of British India and of the poor of Western Europe; the one starving from scantiness, the other having plenty, but suffering from some defect in its distribution. Let the British Indian Administration fulfil its sacred pledges and allow plenty to be produced in British India, and then will be the proper time and occasions to compare the phenomena of the conditions of Western Europe and British India. The question at present is, why, under the management of the most highly paid services in the world, India cannot produce as much even as the worst governed countries of Europe. I do not mean to blame the individuals of the Indian services. It is the policy, the perversion of the pledges, that is at the bottom of our misfortunes. Let the Government of India only give us every year properly made up statistical tables of the whole production or the income of the country, and we shall then know truly how India fares year after year, and we shall then see how the present system of administration is an obstacle to any material advancement of India. Let us have actual facts about the real income of India, instead of careless opinions like those in Sir Grant Duff's two articles.

Instead of asking us to go so far as Western Europe, to compare conditions so utterly different from each other, Sir Grant Duff might have looked nearer home, and studied somewhat of the neighbouring native States, to institute some fair comparison under a certain similarity of circumstances. This point I shall have to refer to in the next article, when dealing with a cognate subject. Sir Grant Duff says: "I maintain that no country on the face of the earth is governed so cheaply in proportion to its size, to its population, and to the difficulties of government." Surely Sir Grant Duff knows better than this. Surely he knows that the pressure of a burden depends upon the capacity to bear it: that an elephant may carry tons with ease, while a child would be crushed by a hundredweight. Surely he knows the very first axiom of taxation—that it should be in proportion to the means of the taxpayer. Mulhall very properly says in his Dictionary: "The real incidence of all taxation is better shown by comparison with the people's earnings." Let us see facts. Let us see whether the incidence in British India is not heavier than that of England itself. The gross revenue of the United Kingdom in 1886 is 89,581,301*l.*; the population in 1886 is given as 36,707,418. The revenue per head will be 48s 9d. The gross revenue of British India in 1885 is (in lbs. 10=ten rupees) 70,690,000, and population in 1881, 198,790,000,—say roundly, in 1885, 200,000,000. The revenue of the United Kingdom does not include railway or irrigation earnings: I deduct, therefore, these from the British Indian revenue. Deducting from 70,690,000*l.* railway earnings 11,898,000*l.*, and irrigation and navigation earnings 1,676,000*l.*, the balance of gross revenue is lbs. 57,116,000, which, taken for 200,000,000, gives 5s 8½d.—say 5s 8d.—per head. Now the United Kingdom pays 48s 9d. per head, from an income of £35·2 per head, which makes the incidence or pressure of 6·92 per cent of the income. British India pays 5s. 8d. out of an income of 40s., which makes the incidence or pressure of 14·3 per cent of the income. Thus while the United Kingdom pays for its gross revenue only 6·92 per cent out of its rich income of lbs. 35·2 per head. British India pays out of its scantiness and starvation a gross revenue of 14·3 per cent of its income; so that wretchedly weak and poor as British India is, the pressure upon it is more than doubly heavier than that on the enormously wealthy United Kingdom; and yet Sir Grant Duff says that no country on the face of the earth is governed so cheaply as British India and misleads the British public about its true and deplorable condition. But what is worse, and what is British India's chief difficulty, is this: In England, all that is paid by the people for revenue returns back to them, is enjoyed by them, and fructifies in their own pockets; while in India what the people pays revenue does not all return to them, or is enjoyed by them, or fructifies in their pockets. A large portion is enjoyed by others, and carried away clean out of the country. This is what makes British India's economic position unnatural.

I give below the incidence of a few more countries:—Percentage of expenditure to income: Germany, 10·7; France, 13·23. Belgium, 9·5; Holland, 9·61; Russia, 10·1; Denmark, 5·17; United States, 3·9; Canada, 5·0; Australia, 16·2. But in all these cases, whatever is spent returns back to the people, whether the percentage is large or small.

The Budget Estimate of 1887-88 is nearly 77 £77,500,000, so the percentage of incidence will increase still higher. Sir Grant Duff's object in this assertion is to justify the character and prove the success of the present British Indian policy. It will be hereafter seen that this very argument of his is one of the best proofs of the failure of this policy and of the administration based upon it. Sir Grant Duff says "Mr. Smith proceeds to admit that India have absorbed some £350,000,000, sterling of silver and gold in the last forty years, but makes the odd remark that, although English writers consider this a great proof of wealth it is not so regarded in India." To this, what is Sir Grant Cuff's reply? Of the same kind as usual: mere careless assertions, and a fling at and misrepresentation about the educated classes. Ha says;—

"It may suit A or B not to regard two and two as making four but arithmetic is true nevertheless, and there is the bullion, though doubtless one of the greatest boons that could be conferred upon India would be to get the vast dormant hoards of gold and silver which are buried in the ground or worn on the person brought into circulation. Can that, however, be koped for as long as the very people whom Mr. Smith treats as exponents of native opinion do their utmost to excite hostility against the British Government?"

To avoid confusion I pass over for the present, without notice, the last assertion. It will be seen further on what different testimony even the highest Indian authorites give upon this subject. With regard to the other remarks, it is clear that Sir Grant Duff has not taken the pains to know what the natives say, and what the actual state of the matter is, with regard to these economic conditions. The best thing I can do to avoid unless controversy is to give in my second article a series of facts and official figures, instead of making bare assertions of opinion without any proofs, as Sir Grant Duff does. These economic questions are of far greater and more serious importance, both to England and India, than Sir Grant Duff and others of his views dream of. These facts and figures will show that British India has not received such amount of gold and silver as is generally supposed, or as are more than barely adequate to its ordinary wants. The phenomenon of the import of bullion into British India is very much misapprehended, as will be shown in my second article; and Sir Grant Duff's assertions are misleading as such meagre, vague, and offhand assertions always are. By the present policy British India is prevented from acquiring any capital of its own, owing to the constant drain from its wretched income, and is on the verge of being ground down to dust. Such foreign capital as circulates in British India carries away its own profits out of British India, leaving the masses of its people as poor as ever and largely going through life on insufficient food.

DR. O. W. HOLMES IN LONDON.

THE sixth instalment of Oliver Wendell Holmes's "One Hundred Days in Europe" appears in the August *Atlantic Monthly*, and is of exceptional interest. The Autocrat visited Carlyle's house at Chelsea.

Cheyne-row is a passage which reminded me a little of my old habitat, Montgomery-place, now Bosworth street. . . . The sight of an old nest over which two or three winters have passed is a rather saddening one. The dingy three-story brick house in which Carlyle lived, one in a block of similar houses, was far from attractive. It was untenanted, neglected; its windows were unwashed, a pane of glass was broken; its threshhold, untrodden, its whole aspect forlorn and desolate. Yet there is stood before me, all covered with its associations as an ivy-clad tower with its foliage. I wanted to see its interior, but it looked as if it did not expect a tenant and would not welcome a visitor. Was there nothing but this forbidding house-front to make the place alive with some breathing memory? I saw crossing the street a middle-aged woman—a decent body, who looked as if she might have come from the lower level of some not opulent but respectable household. She might have some recollection of an old man who was once her neighbour. I asked her if she remembered Mr. Garlyle. Indeed she did, she told us. She used to see him often, in front of his house, putting bits of bread on the railings for the birds. He did not like to see anything wasted, she said. The merest scrap of information, but genuine and pleasing; an instantaneous photograph only, but it makes a pretty vignette in the volume of my reminiscences.

Dr. Holmes visited many of the West-end shops, among others that of Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the well-known bookseller, in Piccadilly. "I conjecture," says Dr. Holmes, "that his Sunday is our Saturday, and if I were entertaining him I should not offer him ham sandwiches. If of that ancient race to which I suppose him to belong, he is a good specimen of it, and I should like to deal with him; for if he wants a handsome price for what he sells, he knows its value, and does not offer the refuse of old libraries but, on the other hand, all that is most precious in them is pretty sure to pass through his hands sooner or later." He had a good look round Mr. Quaritch's store, feeling all the time that he was "in the presence of the presence of the literary purveyor of royal and imperial libraries, the man before whom millionaires tremble as they calculate, and billionaires pause and consider."

The ways of London tradesmen sometimes puzzled him.

I did not do a great deal of shopping myself while in London, being contented to have it done for me. But in the way of looking in at shop-windows I did a very large business. Certain windows attracted me by a variety in unity which surpassed anything I have been accustomed to. Thus one window showed every conceivable convenience that could be shaped in ivory and nothing else. One shop had such a display of magnificent dressing-cases that I should have thought a whole royal family was setting out on its travels. I see the cost of one of them is 270 guineas. Thirteen hundred and fifty dollars seems a good deal to pay for a dressing-case. On the other hand some of the first-class tradesmen and workmen make no show whatever. The tailor to whom I had credentials and who proved ighly satisfactory to me, as he had proved to some of my countrymen and to Englishmen of high estate, had o nly one small sign, which was placed in one of his windows, and received his customers in a small room that would have made a closet for one of our stylish merchant tailors. The boot maker to whom I went on good recommendation had hardly anything about his premises to remind one of his calling. He came into studio, took my measure very carefully and made me a pair of what we call Congress boots, which fitted well when once on my feet but which it cost more trouble to get out of than I could express my feelings about without dangerously enlarging my limited vocabulary.

A flying visit was paid to the British Museum, and Dr. Holmes "can easily instruct his reader, if he will follow his teaching, in learning how not to see it."

When he has a spare hour at his disposal, let him drop in at the Museum, and wander among its books and its various collections. He will know as much about it as the fly that buzzes in at one window and out at another. . . . . I have shown how not to see the British Museum; I will tell how to see it. Take lodgings next door to it—in a garret if you cannot afford anything better—and pass all your days at the Museum during the whole period of your natural life. At threescore and ten you will have some faint conception of the contents, significance, and value of this great British institution, which is as nearly as any one spot the *nœud vital* of human civilization, a stab at which by the dagger of anarchy would fitly begin the reign of chaos.

PRINCES IN HIGH OFFICES.

PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG, says a correspondent, may be an excellent sailor—he comes of a decidedly clever family—but the Ministers are certainly not acting for their own interests with the electors of the metropolis in placing so many princes in high commands. There is undoubtedly a strong feeling on the subject, partly because it is supposed that princes obtain promotion on account of their rank, and partly because they certainly obtain the emoluments of office in addition to any parliamentary provision where such has been made. If it be true that Lord Cross has been promised one of the vacant Ministerial pensions of 2,000*l.*, the country would lose that amount yearly were he now to resign office. It is thought that provision should be made in any princely annuity Bill that the allowance so enacted should be reduced by the amount of the salary or pay of any office. In addition to the case referred to, there is that of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who, after holding for years the command at Portsmouth at a salary of 2,000*l.*, now holds the command at Dublin with 3,384*l.* a year. The Duke of Edinburgh, in command of the Mediterranean fleet, has about the same emolument; while the Duke of Connaught holds at Bombay an office worth more than 6,000*l.* a year; and the military pay of the Duke of Cambridge, together with his parliamentary provision and his salary as ranger, amounts to about, 20,000*l.* a year. Besides these there is the Prince of Leiningen, son of her Majesty's half-brother, who holds naval command at Sheerness.

Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE *for every form of* SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE FROM **PIMPLES TO SCROFULA**

Scrofula on Neck.

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Rumors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

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HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &c.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE
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THE NEW PERFUME.

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"Under the title of CRAB-APPLE (REGISTERED.) BLOSSOMS, the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street, are now selling one of the most fragrant and delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods which bear upon them the name of this well-known firm scarcely needs further comment here, since our readers are probably already aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well perhaps to call attention to the fact that this 'Crab-Apple Blossom' scent has all the charm of freshness and distinct novelty. It is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and it reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country."—*Lady's Pictorial.*

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Samples may be seen at, and enquiries to be made of our Indian representative, Mr. JAMES CROWDER, at 2, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY; 156, Radha Bazaar, CALCUTTA; 113, Armenian Street, MADRAS; 246, Chudni Chowki, DELHI; and Preedy Road, KURRACHEE.

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JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

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The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

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THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.

Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

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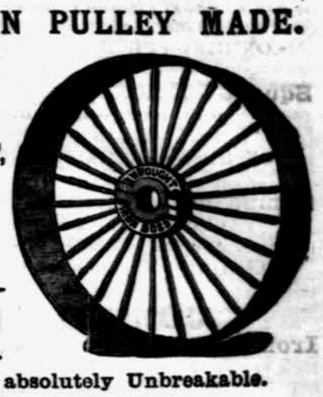

The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

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Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

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THE WORLD-WIDE SUCCESS OF GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

Has induced unprincipled people to imitate it, and in many instances to sell their Spurious Goods as, and for, those of the

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CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST HEALTH NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD FOR INFANTS INVALIDS & THE AGED MANHOOD

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LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

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It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
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Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.
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Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.
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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER. OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL.

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Finds favour everywhere.
ITS MELLOWNESS AND SOFTNESS ARE REMARKABLE.
Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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white and sound teeth, perfect freedom from decay, a healthy action of the gums, and delightfully fragrant breath can best be obtained by discarding gritty tooth powders and acid washes and using daily

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or Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal and warranted free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while its anti-septic and anti-acrobatic properties exercise a highly beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that neither washes or paste can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and preventing decay as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder: such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.

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ROWLANDS' KALYDOR beautifies the complexion, eradicates all cutaneous defects, and renders the skin soft, smooth and delicate. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious and pernicious imitations.

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INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.

Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment).
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For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

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In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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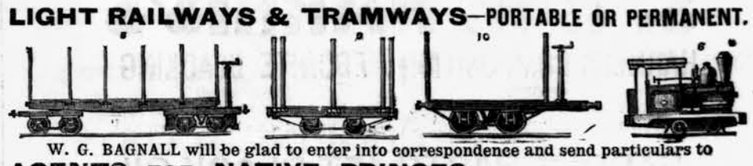

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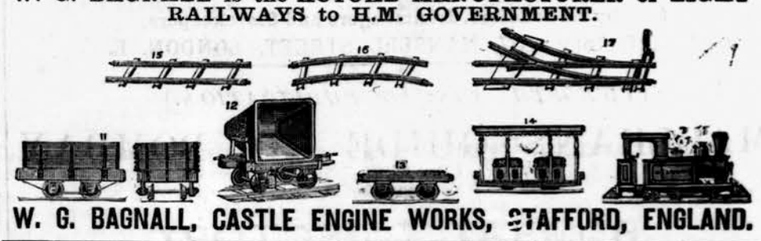

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SODA WATER MACHINERY.

(McEWEN'S PATENT.)
THE MOST ECONOMICAL and
BEST IN THE WORLD.
SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials.
50 per cent. in Power.
Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.
McEWEN'S PATENT
RAPID PARAGON FILLER.
Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.
OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD
SOLE MAKER—
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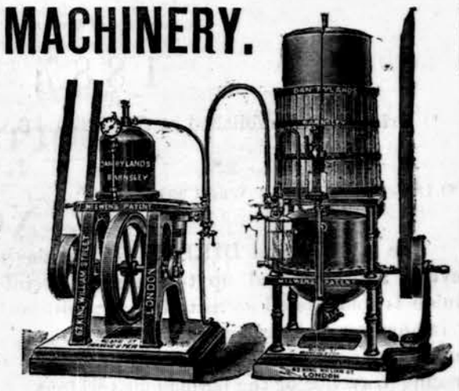

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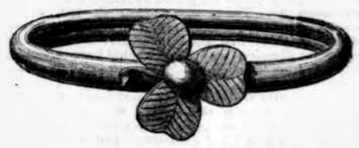

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